

ON FEBRUARY 1ST

I WILL BEGIN TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS FOR ACTUAL COST, For Cash.

Come in and get goods in price lower than you have ever seen them. Clothing, Overcoats, Boots, Shoes, Men's Woolen Shirts, Blankets Dress Goods, in fact every thing you need.

THESE GOODS

Must Be Closed Out

BEFORE MY SPRING STOCK COMES IN.

—I MEAN BUSINESS—

And will convince you that my prices are lower than you can buy else-where in the county.

VERY TRULY YOURS

MARLINTON, W. VA.

S. W. HOLT.

Looking Backward

—MAY BE A PLEASING PASTIME,—

But we take more pleasure in "Looking Forward" to the time when the population of this county will all have become convinced that at my establishment is the best place to buy anything in the mercantile line than anywhere else in the county.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

—YOU MUST EAT—

Since it is a self evident fact that you must Eat to Live, or Live to Eat I desire to present to your consideration my complete stock of

GENERAL GROCERIES.

CAREFUL SELECTION. PURE GOODS, REASONABLE PRICES

—APPEAL TO YOUR—

REASON POCKET HEALTH

West End of Bridge.

P. GOLDEN, Marlinton, W. Va.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—if you don't state your facts, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE! I will offer for sale or rent, my store-house and lot at Lobelia. A first class stand for a store. No opposition. Seven miles from Academy, and ten from Renick's Valley. Four miles from turpike, and near the line of the B. & O. R. E. survey. A. & adjoining town. Lobelia, W. Va. W. B. HILL.

West Virginia Catholics to Have an Official Paper.

We print the following notice, of especial interest to Catholics, by request of Rev. O. H. Moye, of Wheeling:

A new church paper has made its appearance before the public. It has assumed the name of *The Church Calendar of West Virginia*. It is made up of a Calendar of the religious feasts celebrated in the Catholic Church, little items of news concerning church affairs in West Virginia, and other small articles that would interest members of the Catholic Church. The first number also contains a directory of the churches, missions, and stations, as also the clergy of the Diocese. The paper is printed in Wheeling, and its headquarters are at the Cathedral.

PATTERSON SIMMONS
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

FEED, LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses broked to ride or work.

J. H. G. WILSON,
Marlinton W. Va.

H. W. Hill v. E. M. Brown, dismissed adjusted.

W. A. Bratton, Trustee, v. Wm. S. Burr et al., answers of defendants filed.

D. W. Sharp v. Silas Barlow, referred to, W. A. Bratton, Commissioner.

A. C. Wooddell v. F. H. Chapman, cause revived.

H. S. Rucker v. John M. Wilfong, decree of sale of land.

Sam'l B. Scott, appointed commissioner in chancery.

S. W. Holt v. Beverly Waugh, referred to commissioner S. B. Scott.

J. C. Arbogast admr. of Peter Beverage v. J. McKinnison, decree for plaintiff for \$11.52 and costs.

E. O. Moore v. F. K. Moore, omitted from docket.

Rachel Beverage v. Hugh McLaughlin, answer to supplemental bill filed.

Andrew C. Wooddell admr. v. Andrew C. Wooddell's Heirs, referred to commissioner Bratton.

McAllister v. Lardy, and Augusta National Bank v. Lardy etc, decree entered and cause ended.

K. S. Fultz v. G. W. Beverage, referred to commissioner Scott.

Wm. A. Parsons v. A. Combs, decree of sale entered.

Jos. V. Cackley v. James T. Rose, decree of sale entered.

Jacob Piles v. John Piles, and R. P. G. Sharp v. H. S. Rucker, order speeding cause entered.

Daniel O'Connell v. The Cumberland Lumber Company answer of defendants filed.

Lyons McKee & Co., v. F. C. Vandevort, cause retired objected.

N. Frank & Sons v. E. I. Holt, consent decree entered the creditors accepting 50 cents.

Bruffey's admr. v. Bruffey's Heirs, referred to commissioner Bratton.

Geo. C. Hill's admr. v. Geo. C. Hill's Heirs, special commissioner directed to execute order of October term 1894.

Daniel Miller & Co., v. Wm. C. Coulter, decree of sale.

Elhart Joyner & Co., v. J. W. Riley, referred to commissioner Scott.

Cumberland Lumber Co. v. O'Connell, injunction dissolved as to Harvey Kerens, B. F. White, and Samuel Cline.

State of West Virginia v. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen Acres in the matter of Forfeited Lands, referred to commissioner McNeil. Same v. Joseph Pennell, and others, decree of sale of tract of 50 acres.

B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Lands, reports twenty-two tracts of waste and inappropriate lands in this county.

Levi Gay v. William Skeen, and others, etc., decree of sale, and decree entered for distribution of the fund according to commissioner McClintic's report, no. 4.

John Galford v. W. W. Galford, and others, decree entered pronouncing plaintiff's title to land under will absolute, clearing his title.

M. Shackman v. C. B. Swecker, answer of defendant filed.

Gibson's Administrator v. Gibson's Heirs, decree of sale of lands ordered.

Coulter v. Coulter, a suit for divorce and alimony, dismissed.

W. A. Bratton, Trustee, v. Burr, answers filed.

Cumberland Lumber Company v. O'Connell, answers filed.

Witz, Biedler & Co. v. Herold & Moore, etc., referred to commissioner Scott.

Skeen's Admr. v. McGraw, sale confirmed to John T. McGraw.

Levi Gay v. J. B. Lockridge, answer of Mrs. L. B. Lockridge filed.

Levi Gay v. John Galford, answer filed.

INDICTMENTS.

State v. Alex. Armstrong, Felony, Frank Cumberland, " two cases against both,

Alex. Armstrong, carrying deadly weapons, 2 cases. Frank Cumberland same.

State v. Charles Slavin, Felony.

Andrew Kellison, " " R. S. Fertig, selling liquor, 5

William Gragg, " 1 Ephraim Vandervander, 2

Minor Vaandervander, 1 Frank Jackson, Jo Dilley, Jr

misdemeanor Ed Young, " 7 cases.

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osborn,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kitchin,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Ascher, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades



Wanted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regardless of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American dealers, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—The Waverley Scorch and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$85? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverleys we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is High Frame, Wood Rim, more than we can say of any other wheel, however Detachable Tire, Scorch high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents. Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCER & Co.

A - GOOD - AGENT - WANTED.

In every town a splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IT TICKLES YOU
THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.

CURES Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.
BREAKS UP Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, etc.
SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c AND 50c PER BOTTLE. NO RELIEF, NO PAY.
HERB MEDICINE CO. [Formerly of Weston, W. Va.] SPRINGFIELD, O.

The Confederate Veteran

and the

Pocahontas Times, \$1.65.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 38.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, R. K. Burns.
Clerk County Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk Circuit Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Commissioners Co Court, G. M. Kee,
(A. Barlow,
County Surveyor, George Baxter.
Coroner, George P. Moore.
County Board of Health, Dr. J. W.
Price, L. M. McClintic, M. J. McNeel,
J. C. Arbogast.
Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split
Rock; Charles Cook, H.
Grose, Huntersville; Wm. L. Brown,
Dunmore; G. R. Curry, Academy;
Thomas Bruffey, Lebelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October. County Court convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

LAW CARDS.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
ATTY. AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

SAM. B. SCOTT, JR.,
LAWYER,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
All legal business will receive prompt attention.

PHYSICIAN'S CARDS.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
MONTEREY, VA.
Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
BEVERLY, W. VA.
Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.,
HAS LOCATED AT
FROST, W. VA.
Calls promptly answered.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, in a recent article in *The Forum* entitled "What I would do with the tariff if I was tsar," advances the novel idea, and it is the main thought of the whole paper, that only the rich and luxurious class use imported articles, and that this class likes to have the supplies used by them high, and out of reach of the common herd, in fact, making price a great object. He says further that the goods of the laboring class are manufactured in America almost exclusively, and proves it by figures. A comparatively small part of the revenue of the tariff is imposed upon articles of consumption which rich and poor must use alike, such as sugar. As there are two institutions benefitted by the tariff, the government, which derives a revenue, and the manufacturer, who is afforded protection, Mr. Carnegie very conclusively proves that of money caused to be paid by a tariff the rich pay theirs into the treasury at Washington, and the poor into the pockets of the manufacturer. Never before the perusal of that article had we realized that we did not directly support the government with the mite that we contributed every year by reason of high prices, but it seems as though we poor people were one degree removed from this honorable position, for we have first to make some manufacturer rich and through this medium we will get our money into the treasury to be judiciously expended by some fiftieth-odd Congress. That the products of the home manufacturer are higher on account of the fostering of a protective tariff, we take as granted, and that nothing but the very best fabrics are imported we very well know. There is one topic of the tariff question of which writers are very shy of speaking, and that is, what makes a tariff necessary? To get at the root of the disease we must attack the cause, and every statesman heretofore, who has turned his thoughts in that direction, has decided that the ailment was well-nigh incurable, because the cause, expenditure, could not be removed.

So it is that, what should be an all-wise government, for the sake of raising a comparatively small sum from the rich for revenue, has put the masses at such a disadvantage with the manufacturer that he is able to extract a sum from the lower and middle classes infinitely greater than the selfish government receives for its expenses. Even our own Hon. William L. Wilson introduced into Congress a bill referred to by Bourke Cochran as the "most damnable protective measure yet introduced," and we will need a Tsar while a Congress remains in power which is afraid to remove the cause of a war-tariff—unnecessary expenditure.

GEORGE ARKLE, a justice of Wheeling, has been cleared of charges of larceny, in North Carolina, by a decision of the Supreme Court of that State. Two years ago Mr. Arkle was traveling in North Carolina, and found a pocket book containing \$140 in money and checks of \$3,700. He hunted up the owner and demanded a reward of \$200. The owner offered him \$140, and over this they differed. Arkle was then arrested and convicted in the lower court. On an appeal, conducted by Col. Arnett, he was exonerated in every way.

Small Savings.

Shall we be pardoned for repeating the old Scottish proverb that "many a little make a mickle?" It is so true in its teachings of thrift that it ought to be impressed upon every person, young and old, for no one is too old to begin to save. The basis of the prosperity of the French people is their thrift. Of course not every French man and woman saves and puts by something, but the practice is nearly universal. It seems true, also, that those who earn the least, and who are forced to pinch and scrow the hardest to give themselves food, shelter and clothing of some sort, form the great saving class.

At the end of 1893 the public and private savings-banks of French had more than eight million depositors, and the amount standing to their credit was three and three-quarters billion francs. Yet this vast sum—about equal to the net public debt of the United States—was made up of little accounts which average but four hundred and sixty francs, or ninety-two dollars each.

To save money is one of the lessons taught in French schools. A savings-bank book, with a small sum to the credit of the owner, is a prize commonly given to the bright pupil; in cases when an American school would give the money outright, or a book, or a bicycle. Moreover, millions of French people who do not trust the banks have money saved in old stockings and in discarded teapots.

The accumulation of saving by a community is doubly beneficial. The person who saves has something laid by "for a rainy day," and the community has a fund which can be lent at home. Where savings-banks exist and are generally patronized it is not necessary for the people to look to capitalists in other states for money to be borrowed on mortgage at exorbitant rates. They can borrow of the local bank, and can have the satisfaction of feeling that the interest they pay goes to their own neighbors.

This has been the experience not only in the large cities of the Eastern States, but also in the factory towns where savings-banks are established, and where a vast majority of the depositors are the "hands," who work for an average wage of not much more than a dollar a day.

In some parts of the country—possible the form of endeavor is more common than we suppose it to be—there a systematic effort to teach the poorest people to save. We have in mind a friendly society made up of ladies each one of whom has taken under her oversight three or four families in which the father is a drunkard, or the mother a widow, or where there are many young children.

The lady visits each family once a week, makes all its members her friends, and encourages them to save something and to entrust it to her. Ten cents, or a quarter, anything which the family can spare, is accepted. A careful account is kept, and when the coal supply runs short there is money on hand to pay for it.

We know of an Irish family, consisting of a widow and five or six very young children, who were receiving pauper relief at the time this system was applied to their case, and who are now almost independent. The boys are doing well, earn their own living, and supply their mother. Moreover, they have learned to save. The mother no longer needs the weekly visit, but she still sends her savings to the lady who first had charge of her case.

Of course there are many people who cannot save, but there are more who do not save because they think they cannot. What we have said is for the benefit of the second class, who are apt to ascribe their difficulties to any cause rather than to the real one. For the first class we can have nothing but

sympathy, and a wish for better times and circumstances.

If all who can save were to do so, and were to mass their savings for the common good, they would deal the most effectual blow possible at the power of the great capitalists, whose accumulations of wealth are believed by many persons to be one of the great dangers of the time.—*Exchange.*

A British Statesman.

William Court Gulley will be the speaker of the British house of commons to succeed Arthur Wellesley Peel. He is the choice of the government, and will be elected. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the man to be thus honored is descended from a prize-fighter.

John Gulley, the grand-sire of the coming speaker, was not only a prize-fighter, but one of renown, and at one time held the title champion of England. His father, in turn, was a butcher—but what of that?—so was the father of Cardinal Wolsey. Even old England, where pride of ancestry runs riot and prains count for less than a coat of arms, has had her experience with men of plebeian brain, who have forced success and attained prominence by sheer desert. Among the occupants of the wool-sack she has had a newcastle's kar-bur's son, and at another time the offspring of grocer. One prime minister was the son of an actress, and another the descendant of a cotton-spinner. Surely there should be no quibble because the next speaker is the descendant of a pugilist.

There is much of interest in the life of elder Gulley. He was born in Bristol, August 21, 1783, the son of a master butcher of respectability. He early took to the prize ring, and when twenty-two years old had his first battle with Hen Pierce, called the "Game Chicken," who was then champion of England. Previous to this time Gulley was little known in London and had never signalized himself as a pugilist. He had for some time followed the avocation of butcher, but being unsuccessful had taken country lodgings in the neighborhood of St. George's Fields, as the King's Bench prison was facetiously termed. There he had a fine, open situation and found room enough to exert his muscles in the active amusement of rackets.

Gulley fought many famous battles in the prize ring, but his reputation does not end with his career in the ring. He became in after years one of the noted public men of his time. After a few years past in the occupation of tavern-keeper, in which he earned general respect, he was so fortunate in turf speculations and so well served by sound judgment in racing matters that he retired and became the purchaser of War park, Hertfordshire. Here he associated with the first circles of the county. Fortune still smiled upon him, he became a spirited breeder and race horse proprietor, an owner of collieries, and lastly, in 1832, attained the proud position of one of England's senators, being returned to Parliament as representative for Pontefract in the first reformed Parliament. He died at Durham, March 9, 1863, in the eightieth year of his age, leaving a family of five sons and five daughters.

THE "Sons of the Revolution" met at Fairmont lately. It is an organization to which any one who is a lineal descendant of a Revolutionary soldier is eligible for membership. The West Virginia Society was organized last year, and many of the most prominent men of the State are enrolled as members.

OSCAR WILD's plays have all been taboed and have been withdrawn from the stage.

Income Tax Upheld.

With the exception of income derived from rent of real estate and municipal bonds, two very important items, the Income Tax has been held to be constitutional. This decision marks an epoch in American history, and in the annals of the future will be given a prominent place, especially will this be true if we are on the eve of some great society event, as so many think. We give the opinion *verbatim*:

THE COURT'S CONCLUSION.

(In Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, et al.) It is established:

1. That by the Constitution Federal taxation is divided into two great classes: Direct taxes and duties, imports and excises.

2. That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several States, according to numbers, and the imposition of duties, imports and excises by the rules of uniformity throughout the United States.

3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State.

4. That the States surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the General Government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromise of the Constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

5. That these conclusions result from the text of the Constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the Constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the General Government except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to Aug. 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. The taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

9. That so much of the act of Aug. 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon real estate without apportionment is invalid.

The court is further of opinion that the act of Aug. 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State Government the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of Federal taxation, nor is the income derived from State, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

The Delaware legislature has enacted a law making it punishable by a fine of \$25 to fly any foreign flag on any public building in the State.

ER'S BILL

increased appetite
to tell not only
health but also
of my whole fam-
ly. A friend who
knew of my poor
health advised me to
use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After two bottles
a great change in my
health was noticed. I
do not have that tired
feeling, no pain in the
stomach, especially
after eating, and in
fact I feel like a new
person and hold some
measure in life. Every
member of my family
is using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and with ben-
eficial results. If I may
say so, I feel that Hood's
Sarsaparilla is the best
cure for all ailments. 21 cents
per bottle.

SINGERS.

who put up my Medical
all go to our Warren Street
Church and two of them sing
pleasure to themselves and
one of them came to me one
day. Dr. Kennedy, I must
say that good the Discovery is
in church.
to hear that," said I.
"she went on." When I was
last Spring, you said it
was INWARD HUMOR and ad-
vised me to begin at once with
the Discovery. I did so and in one month
my health was all gone and my
improved so much several
of which mentioned it. Of course
you had advised the Dis-
covery you had advised the Dis-
covery. In fact, I want to try it
the fact is that the whole
might say, found out that
the Medical Discovery
is their throats and pimples
or other troubles.
due to Inward Humor," said
that's what I explain in my
book which I send to any one
who asks for it, and my Medical Dis-
covery is sold in your town.
Yours truly,
Dr. Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.

WOMEN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Don't Cheat Your Stomach.
You must have pure, wholesome food, no matter how much of the sham you'll take in other things.
Hecker's Buckwheat
Is pure and wholesome.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN GOING TO SCHOOL \$100

ASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE
should know that one hundred dol-
lars pays entire expense of tuition,
books, stationery, board, room, and
all other expenses of instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, stenography, typewriting, and
all other business subjects. The Astman Business College, 111 Arch St., Phila-
delphia, Pa. Business Established in 1835.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

Are You Fortified?

When you are in a low state of health, and on the verge of illness, there is no nourishment in the world like

Scott's Emulsion

to restore strength. Scott's Emulsion nourishes, strength-
ens, promotes the making of solid
flesh, enriches the blood and tones up
the whole system.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia,
Loss of Flesh, Thin Babies, Weak Children, and
all conditions of Wasting.

Buy only the genuine! It has our trade-
mark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Women's work in India has made great progress.

There are now 711 women mission-
aries—foreign and Eurasian—in India.

The average age at which women
marry in civilized countries is said to
be twenty-three and a half years.

Mrs. Emma Scott, of Birmingham,
was elected enrolling and engrossing
clerk by the Alabama State Senate.

Opalescent colors are again coming
into favor, and garnitures of opales-
cent beads are in the very height of
fashion.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Selons are now
making a wedding tour in tents
through Asia Minor, attended by five
servants.

In Paris hair dye is considered so
detrimental to long life that one in-
surance company refuses to insure the
lives of women that use it.

Black and yellow are a favorite com-
bination. Fine, soft black net
over lemon-colored silk is especially
becoming to a spirited brunette.

Miss Francis E. Willard says that
good cooking is essential to human
happiness, while bad cooking has
driven thousands of men to drink.

Blue, blue, corse and magenta pink
are the three colors now most favored
by modistes and milliners and the
majority of the fashionable feminine
world.

The Georgia Senate passed a bill
making it a penal offense for any per-
son to make remarks or write articles
that reflect upon the good name of a
woman.

Among the members of the class '35
in the Chautauque Reading Circle is a
young Japanese girl, who expects to
graduate with her class at Chautauque
next term.

Opera cloaks with big sleeves are
vexing problems to women. One of
the new models is so voluminous that
the owner is obliged to go sideways
through an ordinary door.

Miss Emma Frances Dawson, one of
the best women writers on the Pacific
coast, is a Maine lady by birth, and
her most notable poem is "Old Glory,"
a song in honor of the American flag.

The National Woman's Christian
Temperance Union, in its recent con-
vention again passed resolutions con-
demning vivisection, and deprecating
the slaughter of seals for women's gar-
ments.

Dr. Y. May Kin was the first Chinese
lady to receive a medical degree in
America. She has now a large prac-
tice in Kobe, Japan, and was the first
scientifically educated female practi-
tioner in that country.

A peachy complexion, like that of a
young girl, was possessed by the close
Marquis de Creguy even to the close
of her long life. She died at the age
of ninety-eight, and for the last forty
years lived almost entirely on oranges.

She often ate a dozen of them for
breakfast.

A lady in South Kensington, Lon-
don, has found a new use for dogs.
One muddy day lately she was seen in
the street with a parcel in one hand,
an umbrella in the other and an Irish
terrier holding the trail of her dress
in her teeth. He never let the dress
touch the ground.

The neglected women of India have
now the prospect of skilled medical
treatment. There are sixty-five hos-
pitals and dispensaries now affiliated
to the Countess of Dufferin's fund for
supplying medical aid to them, ten of
these having been built, and kept up
by native Princesses.

Mme. Casimir-Perier has received
so many disgusting and insulting
letters since her husband became
President of France, and has been so
upset by the many ugly drawings in-
sulted, that her correspondence is now
opened by a secretary before being
handed to her for perusal.

It is said that a red parasol destroys
in a great measure the actinic power
of the sun, and must therefore keep
the skin from freckles. Photographers
long ago availed themselves of this
peculiarity of light transmitted
through a red medium, and it seems
reasonable to suppose that a red shade
might protect the complexion.

The most noteworthy feature in
general style is the continued popu-
larity of the bodice unlike the skirt.
With the exception of the huge sleeve,
which often matches the skirt, the
corset is generally in contrast to it.
As many as three corsets are fur-
nished with one expensive velvet skirt;
a low-necked bodice for elaborate
wear, a high-necked bodice, with demi-
sleeves, for dinner, and a long-sleeved,
high bodice.

The collar has become almost as
much an objective point of the waist
as the sleeves. Large ruffles on
either side and at the back, and some-
times in front, give fulness around
the throat in the effect of a ruche.
Sometimes a huge bow of lace and
ribbon is placed high up on the left
side of the collar, which no longer lies
in closely-drawn folds, but is often
puffed and balled in various ways to
increase its size.

No Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal"
is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and prac-
tical, stronger, purer, and better in every way
than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority
is privately acknowledged by other manufac-
turers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking
powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of
the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence
of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater
profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and
to cost less it must be made with cheaper and
inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the
same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off
upon you any baking powder in place of the
"Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

Cynical.
An Arabian proverb, put in the
form of a dialogue, reflects the cyni-
cism of Arab wit. It runs thus:
"Yes, he's indicted, but he'll never
be convicted."
"Why not?"
"Nobody to testify against him."
"Why not?"
"Because he hasn't any friends!"

A Foxy Scheme.
A New York syndicate has been
formed for the purpose of buying an
island off the coast of Maine, stock-
ing it with black foxes and engaging
in the fur trade.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time.
big bulky pills were in
general use. Like the
"blunderbuss" of
that decade they
were big and clum-
sy, but ineffec-
tive. In this cen-
tury of enlighten-
ment, we have
Dr. Pierce's
Pleasant Pel-
lets, which
cure all liver,
stomach and
bowel derange-
ments in the
most effective
way.

Assist Nature.
A little now and then, with a gentle,
cleansing laxative, thereby removing of-
fending matter from the stomach and
bowels, toning up and invigorating the
liver and quickening its tardy action,
and you thereby remove the cause of a
multitude of distressing diseases, such as
headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia,
biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions,
boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and
maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to
properly regulating the action of their
bowels, they would have less fre-
quent occasion to call for their doctor's
services to subdue attacks of dangerous
diseases.

That, of all known agents to accom-
plish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant
Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the
fact that once used, they are always in
favor. Their secondary effect is to keep
the bowels open and regular, not to fur-
ther constipate, as is the case with other
pills. Hence, their great popularity,
with sufferers from habitual constipation,
piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7
doses) on trial, is mailed to any address,
post-paid, on receipt of name and address
on postal card.

Address, World's Dispensary Medi-
cal Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. N. U. 52

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

biliousness indigestion
dyspepsia bad taste in the mouth
sick headache foul breath
bilious headache loss of appetite

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and con-
stipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to
learn is that constipation causes more than half the sick-
ness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by
the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New
York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes con-
sequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within
reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

How He Felt.

W. S. Gilbert was lunching, not
long ago, at a country hotel, when he
found himself in company with three
cycling clerks, by whom he was
drawn into conversation. When they
discovered who he was, one of the
party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt
in such a grave and reverend com-
pany." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert,
"like a lion in a den of Danials."

The Old Idea or Pit.

In olden times the parquet of a
theater was called the pit, and was
filled with the rabble.

TO ECONOMIZE LIFE

We must keep up the supply of
force needed by the system. This
can only be done by Nutrition.
Nutrition and good digestion are
synonymous.

RIPANS TABULES

Should be taken immediately
when there is any digestive de-
rangement manifest.
They are the sovereign remedy
for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPA-
TION, BILIOUSNESS, and all
disorders of Stomach, Liver and
Bowels.

ONE TABULE GIVES RELIEF.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, in which
the cocoa is treated with alkali,
our cocoa is pure and healthy,
and contains less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

PHYTOLACCA BERRY TREATMENT

for Fat and Astringent Use. Our Leaflet on this
subject is sent free and is well worth reading; treat-
ment inexpensive and only safe one known. Address
BEECHAM & TAPLEY, Philadelphia, 1011 Arch St., Phila-
delphia, Pa. Business Established in 1835.

For the Times.

Nonsense Rhymes.

She in cold blood, without excuse,
With our poor heart has played
The deuce!
She for her pleasure gave us pain,
Then told us that we came in vain.
Tired of life afraid of death,
Too sick to even draw our breath,
Oh! would that she could feel the smart
Which agonizes our poor heart.
Oh! would it was we were outlawed
And had the village overawed,
Then down we'd swoop with dastard hand,
And supplicate her for her hand,
When she accepted we'd be wed,
With pistols at the pastor's head,
We'd toss the preacher half-a-dime
And ask him for the correct time,
Then harkaway to some retreat,
And find, no doubt, "revenge is sweet."

Furnishing the Court-House.

At a County Court held Saturday the contract for furniture for the new court-house was let to the Manly Manufacturing Company at \$2300. Two bids were in, the other bidder being Conant Brothers, of Toledo, Ohio, at \$2410. These bids were made on a schedule heretofore adopted by the County Court and furnished to both parties. It includes suitable and sufficient furniture for the rooms of the new building together with the furniture now on hand. The main court-room will be furnished with opera chairs and fittings for the bar.

The only other business transacted at this term of the Court was the letting of the contract for the repairing of the Huntersville Bridge to J. A. Sharp, of Marlinton, for \$297.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Having decided to abandon the hotel business, and engage in other pursuits I will on Saturday,

APRIL 27, 1895

Sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my residence in Marlinton my household and kitchen furniture, cook stove, heating stoves, carpets, mattresses, bed springs, some beds, and bedding, harness, saddles, farming implements, wagons, etc.
Terms reasonable and made known on day of sale.
H. A. YEAGER.
April 17, 1895.

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia

VS.

One hundred acres

and

Fifteen acres

In the matter of forfeited lands.
On motion of B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Lands of this county, the above cause of the State of West Virginia vs. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen Acres is referred to N. C. McNeil, one of the Commissioners of this Court, who shall take, state, and report to court the following matters of account, viz:
1st—Whether or not the two tracts set forth in the bill as waste and unappropriated lands, are really waste and unappropriated.
2d—If waste and unappropriated, the exact location of said tracts, and all other things required to be reported under chapter 105 of the code of West Virginia, 1891, as amended by the Acts of West Virginia, 1893.

But before proceeding to take and state and report he shall publish in the POCAHONTAS TIMES, a newspaper published in this county, and post at the front door of the court-house for four consecutive weeks, a notice of the time and place of taking said account.
A copy, Teste:
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

The plaintiff and all unknown claimants of any part or parcel of the above named 100 acres and 15 acres tracts of land, will take notice that on the 30th day of May, 1895, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, I will commence the discharge of my duties under above decree, at which time and place you and each of you are interested and present and defend any interest you may have in said tracts of land. Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1895. N. C. McNEIL, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on the second day of April 1895, in the chancery cause of Jas. V. Cackley's executor against Jas. T. Ross.

The undersigned special Commissioner will proceed to sell on the 18th day of June, 1895, in front of the court house door of Pocahontas County, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the tract of land conveyed by James V. Cackley to the said James T. Ross, in the bill and proceedings in above cause mentioned. This land is situated upon the waters of Stamping Creek adjoining the lands of A. D. Gimes' estate, the lands formerly owned by Charles Stewart, and others, is very fertile and well watered and has upon it a comfortable dwelling and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. N. C. McNEIL, Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, do certify that bond has been executed by the above Special Commissioner as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the County of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1895.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court, this 15th day of April, 1895. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to pass through my place with horses or to trespass on my land in any other way, and that all trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
CINDA A. SHINNBERY.
Clover Lick, W. Va.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)

Black; foaled May 11, 1889; bred by M. Tribout, of Chateau de Almeneches, department of Orne; got by the government stallion Ciceron II; DAM, Paquerette (brown) by Omega out of a daughter of Housin.
This horse, imported by M. W. Durham, and owned by the undersigned company, will stand an early season in Pocahontas, at the following places, commencing about April 24th:
ACADEMY.....Joe McNeil's, EDWAY.....S. B. Moore's, (Possibly at CLOVER LICK.)
It is the intention of the owners of this horse to make two seasons with him, giving the earlier season to Pocahontas and the later to Greenbrier.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING "LEADER."
"This breed is conceded by all who are familiar with the subject to be the Arab, Barb, and Turkish horse. Recognizing these facts in my selections I have always refused animals whose pedigree, when analyzed, did not trace in all lines directly to the Oriental origin. In offering you the colt 'Leader' I think I can safely say that no horse of any blood possesses a pedigree tracing through its different lines so many times to this highly prized blood as does 'Leader.' I am frank to say that I have never traced one that showed half as many. This colt traces 996 times to the Arab, 464 to the Barb, and 464 to the Turk. This statement may seem incredible to you. I have the documents to prove it, however. If I cannot substantiate all I say, the colt will not cost you a dollar. I venture to say that you cannot buy another colt in the United States, at any price, that has one-twentieth the number of Arab crosses that this one possesses."
Yours very truly,
M. W. DURHAM.

"Leader" is a very handsome horse, stylish and large, and has taken first premium over a large lot in the State of Illinois. The judge said to the crowd that he was "the best colt to suit him he had ever seen."
TERMS: To Insure: One mare \$9, two mares, bred by same owner, \$15; three mares, bred by same owner, \$21.
GREENBRIER LIVE-STOCK CO.

The Income Tax will be almost as effective as the Interstate commerce law.

Military Notice.

We wish to call the attention of the ladies to the fact that Mrs. J. M. Cunningham and Miss Maud Yeager will establish a first class military establishment in Marlinton not later than the last week in April. Wait until that time before investigating your needs in this line, for their stock will positively embrace all the late and tasteful styles. Miss Maud Yeager is now in Baltimore taking a special course in military, and will return with a complete line.

FEED, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses broken to ride or work.
J. H. G. WILSON,
Marlinton, W. Va.

E. H. Smith, DRUGGIST,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Paints and Oils.

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.
At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

—Have Established a First-Class—

Harness and Saddlery

Store and Shop.

—AT—

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Something that has been needed in this county for years.

They carry a complete line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade.

At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Is fitted out with a complete stock of latest and best designs, and coffins can be furnished on short notice.

Successors of G. F. Orammelt, who is employed by the firm.

C. B. SWECKER,

General Auctioneer

and Real Estate Agent.

Small Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands.

Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.

Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,

Architect and Superintendent,

Room 19, Kelly Block,

Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer... Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free. BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Important to You.

Having resumed the practice of veterinary surgery (limited) I will treat the following diseases in Pocahontas and adjoining counties, viz: ring-bone, bone-spavin, curb, poll evil, fistula, and heaves. Terms, specific and cure guaranteed. I am also general agent for Eldred's Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, sore-throat, cuts, sprains, bruises, bowel-troubles, and pains of every description, external or internal. Its timely use will prevent all kinds of contagious diseases. Address, T. J. WILLIAMS, Top of Allegheny, W. Va.

Peerless Feed Grinders.

It will last a lifetime. One horse power sufficient. Grinds any grain, either just merely cracking it, or fine enough to make family meal. Every big farmer is buying one. References, E. W. Hill, C. E. Beard, Lee Beard, G. W. Callison, Frank Hill, Geo. W. Whiting, Wm. Callison, and J. H. McNeil, Academy, W. Va. 1894m.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day 1.00

per meal ... 25

lodging ... 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

G. C. AMLUNG,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDWAY, VA.

All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and leather.

Mending neatly done.

Give me a call.

BLACKSMITHING

AND

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the postoffice.

FIRE FIRE

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Co.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Incorporated March, 1859.

Cash Capital \$100,000.00.

N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON, W. VA.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, April 19, 1895

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

PEACE has practically been consummated between Japan and China.

THE income tax has been through the mill and has come out badly injured. It seems a foolish quibble for the court to say that an income derived by the means of rent from real estate and interest on municipal bonds should not be taxed, while an income derived from any other source should be. This defeats the law in a great measure and makes it unjust even as among the rich themselves. All the immense wealth represented by the great city buildings go free, and some millionaires who were thought our lawful prey, are saved from their just deserts at the people's hands by the Supreme Court. If anybody owes anything to our great government for protection to property, it is the owner of real property in the seaboard cities.

LAST week the progress of the State was marked by the issue of the first number of the *Journal of Commerce of Grafton*. It is a monthly periodical of the magazine order. No style of journal could be more appropriately established in the rapidly developing State of West Virginia. In it will be found news of mineral and lumber interests; railway projections; manufacturing reports; and of all that goes to make up a busy country. We spontaneously recommend this monthly to those of our readers who wish for reliable news of the matters which it reports. We clip the following items, having noticed the name of our town mentioned in them:

"The Dry Fork of Cheat River Railroad will be completed in the near future to Marlinton, on the Greenbrier River, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and thence to the Chesapeake Railroad."

"All arrangements have been made for the erection of a large Pulp Factory at Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, by Eastern capitalists. This with the many investments of money in this section will add much to the beautiful town of Marlinton."

Reversed.

The case of Dewing & Sons against Col. E. Hutton, in the Supreme Court of Appeals, from Randolph county, was handed down last Saturday, having been decided in Col. Hutton's favor. This suit has been pending several years, and involved immense interests. In the Circuit Court, judgment was given against the defendant, and an appeal was taken. The costs of the suit have been enormous and the record was one of the most voluminous ever submitted to the court. The decree of the circuit court was reversed and the cause remanded.

Notice to Trespassers.

All are hereby notified not to trespass on my land in any way by hunting, fishing, tearing down fences or by grazing or cutting stock on the mountain land belonging to the St. Lawrence Company, which adjoins my farm, and is now in my possession.

W. L. HARPER, April 16, 1895.

Notice.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the undersigned firm will please take notice that they are hereby requested to come forward and settle up.

E. L. BEARD & CO. Academy, W. Va.

The ladies of Marlinton cleared about \$50 at the festival given at the court-house on Wednesday evening.

For the Times.

Nonsense Rhymes.

She in cold blood, without excuse,
With our poor heart has played the deuce!
She for her pleasure gave us pain,
Then told us that we came in vain.
Tired of life afraid of death,
Too sick to even draw our breath,
Oh! would that she could feel the smart
Which agonizes our poor heart.
Oh! would it was we were outlawed
And had the village overawed,
Then down we'd swoop with dastard band,
And supplicate her for her hand,
When she accepted we'd be wed,
With pistols at the pastor's head,
We'd toss the preacher half-a-dime
And ask him for the correct time,
Then harkaway to some retreat,
And find, no doubt, "revenge is sweet."

Furnishing the Court-House.

At a County Court held Saturday the contract for furniture for the new court-house was let to the Manly Manufacturing Company at \$2300. Two bids were in, the other bidder being Conant Brothers, of Toledo, Ohio, at \$2410. These bids were made on a schedule heretofore adopted by the County Court and furnished to both parties. It includes suitable and sufficient furniture for the rooms of the new building together with the furniture now on hand. The main court-room will be furnished with opera chairs and fittings for the bar.

The only other business transacted at this term of the Court was the letting of the contract for the repairing of the Huntersville Bridge to J. A. Sharp, of Marlinton, for \$297.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Having decided to abandon the hotel business, and engage in other pursuits I will on Saturday,

APRIL 27, 1895

Sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my residence in Marlinton my household and kitchen furniture, cook stove, heating stoves, carpets, mattresses, bed springs, some beds, and bedding, harness, saddles, farming implements, wagons, etc.

Terms reasonable and made known on day of sale. H. A. YEAGER.

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Thursday, April 14th, 1895.

State of West Virginia

vs.

One hundred acres

and

Fifteen acres

In the matter of forfeited lands.

On motion of B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Lands of this county, the above cause of the State of West Virginia vs. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen Acres is referred to N. C. McNeil, one of the Commissioners of this Court, who shall take, state, and report to court the following matters of account, viz:

1st—Whether or not the two tracts set forth in the bill as waste and unappropriated lands, are really waste and unappropriated.

2d—If waste and unappropriated, the exact location of said tracts, and all other things required to be reported under chapter 105 of the code of West Virginia, 1891, as amended by the Acts of West Virginia, 1893.

But before proceeding to take and state and report he shall publish in the *POCAHONTAS TIMES*, a newspaper published in this county, and post at the front door of the court-house for four consecutive weeks, a notice of the time and place of taking said account.

A copy, Teste:

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

The plaintiff and all unknown claimants of any part or parcel of the above named 100 acres and 15 acre tracts of land, will take notice that on the 20th day of May, 1895, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, I will commence the discharge of my duties under above decree, at which time and place you and each of you can attend and protect and defend any interests you may have in said tracts of land. Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1895. N. C. McNEIL, Commissioner.

Times office for job-work.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on the second day of April 1895, in the chancery cause of Jas. V. Cackley's executor against Jas. T. Rose.

The undersigned special Commissioner will proceed to sell on the 18th day of June, 1895, in front of the court-house door of Pocahontas County, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the tract of land conveyed by James V. Cackley to the said James T. Rose, in the bill and proceedings in above cause mentioned. This land is situated upon the waters of Stamping Creek adjoining the lands of A. D. Gimes' estate, the lands formerly owned by Charles Stewart, and others, is very fertile and well watered and has upon it a comfortable dwelling and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. N. C. McNEIL, Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, do certify that bond has been executed by the above Special Commissioner as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

1914

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Woodell, Deceased:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the County of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Woodell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Andrew C. Woodell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1895.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court, this 15th day of April, 1895. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to pass through my place with horses or to trespass on my land in any other way, and that all trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CINDA A. SHINNBERY.

Clover Lick, W. Va.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)

Black; foaled May 11, 1889; bred by M. Tribout, of Chateau de Almeneches, department of Orne, got by the government stallion Cicéron II; dam, Paquette (brown) by Omega out of a daughter of Hussein.

This horse, imported by M. W. Dunham, and owned by the undersigned company, will stand an early season in Pocahontas, at the following places, commencing about April 28th: ACADEMY.....Joe McNeil's, EDWAY.....S. B. Moore's, (Possibly at CLOVER LICK.)

It is the intention of the owners of this horse to make two seasons with him, giving the earlier season to Pocahontas and the later to Greenbrier.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING "LEADER."

"This breed is conceded by all who are familiar with the subject to be the Arab, Barb, and Turkish horse. Recognizing these facts in my selection I have always refused anyone whose pedigree, when analyzed, did not trace in all lines directly to the Oriental origin. In offering you the colt 'Leader' I think I can safely say that no horse of any blood possesses a pedigree tracing through its different lines so many times to this highly prized blood as does 'Leader.' I am frank to say that I have never traced one that showed half as many. This colt traces 390 times to the Arab, 464 to the Barb, and 484 to the Turk. This statement may seem incredible to you. I have the documents to prove it, however. If I cannot substantiate all I say, the colt will not cost you a dollar. I venture to say that you cannot buy another colt in the United States, at any price, has one-twentieth the number of Arab crosses that this one possesses."

Yours very truly,
M. W. DUNHAM.

"Leader" is a very handsome horse, stylish and large, and has taken first premium over a large lot in the State of Illinois. The judge said to the crowd that he was "the best colt to suit him he had ever seen."

TERMS TO INSURE: One mare \$8; two mares, bred by same owner, \$19; three mares, bred by same owner, \$21.

GREENBRIER LIVE-STOCK CO.

The Income Tax will be almost as effective as the Interstate commerce law.

Military Notices.

We wish to call the attention of the ladies to the fact that Mrs. J. M. Cunningham and Miss Maud Yeager will establish a first class military establishment in Marlinton not later than the last week in April. Wait until that time before investing in your needs in this line, for their stock will positively embrace all the late and tasteful styles. Miss Maud Yeager is now in Baltimore taking a special course in military, and will return with a complete line.

FEED, LIVERY

AND SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses brot to ride or work.

J. H. G. WILSON, Marlinton, W. Va.

E. H. Smith,

PRESCRIPTION

DRUGGIST,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Paints and Oils,

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc., etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.

At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

Have Established a First-Class

Harness and Saddlery

Store and Shop,

—AT—

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Something that has been needed in this county for years.

They carry a complete line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade.

At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Is fitted out with a complete stock of latest and best designs, and coffins can be furnished on shortest notice.

Successors of G. F. Oranmelt, who is employed by the firm.

C. B. SWECKER,

General Auctioneer

and Real Estate Agent.

Isell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.

Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,

Architect and Superintendent,

Room 19, Kelly Block,

Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver

Neuralgia, Troubles,

Constipation, Bad Blood

Malaria, Nervous ailments

Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of *The Beautiful World's Fair Views* and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Important to You

Having resumed the practice of veterinary surgery (limited) I will treat the following diseases in Pocahontas and adjoining counties, viz: ring-bone and bone-spavin, curb, poll-evil, fistula, and heaves. Terms, specific and cures guaranteed. I am also general agent for Eldred's Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, sore-throat, cuts, sprains, bruises, bowel-troubles, and pains of every description, external or internal. Its timely use will prevent all kinds of contagious diseases.

Address, T. J. WILLIAMS,

Top of Allegheny, W. Va.

Peerless Feed Grinder.

It will last a lifetime. One horse power sufficient. Grinds any grain, either just merely cracking it, or fine enough to make family meal. Every big farmer is buying one. References, R. W. Hill, C. E. Beard, Lee Beard, G. W. Callison, Frank Hill, Geo. W. Whiting, Wm. Callison, and J. H. McNeil, Academy, W. Va.

Am making a canvass of the county and will call on you in a short time. Price in reach of all. Agency for Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties. Eight sold in one day. For particulars, write to R. M. BEARD, Academy, W. Va. 1894

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day 1.00

per meal ... 25

lodging ... 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

G. C. AMLUNG,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDWAY, VA.

All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and leather.

Mending neatly done.

Give me a call.

BLACKSMITHING

AND

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the postoffice.

FIRE FIRE

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Co.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Incorporated March, 1869.

Cash Capital \$100,000.00.

N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON, W. VA.

HOME NEWS

We notice in the *Glennville Pathfinder* that Hon. Geo. H. Moffatt will start a Democratic paper soon, at Charleston.

Mott Wallace, Esq., is busy assessing the personal property of the Edray and Leleis districts, as deputy of C. O. Arbogast.

At Staunton, Ben Hite was found guilty of the murder of Henry Weeks and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for twelve years.

Messrs. A. M. McLaughlin and M. D. McLaughlin brought a big drove of cattle to their place on Elk, from their Greenbrier farms this week.

The cattle are being driven to the grazing lands. Drovers are coming from Virginia and other points, and the bluegrass country of West Pocahontas will soon be full of stock cattle.

The rain that fell on night of the 7th of this month seemed to have been particularly heavy on the head waters of Elk and Valley Rivers, and those rivers were higher than they have been for years.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Warwick place near this town which is offered for rent. This is a finely improved farm, consisting of about two hundred acres of fine soil, and is in first class condition.

There is a report of general circulation that Pete Kramer, the main witness in the Collins murder case, was drowned between Marlinton and Ronceverte. He started from this place on April 5th, in a slight skiff and has not been heard from since. Having word direct from Ronceverte, we may safely say that the report has no truth in it.

In Charleston last week a bold Lochinvar, Col. A. D. MacCorkle, brother of Governor MacCorkle, chartered a special train to carry him and his intended to Ohio when they were united in marriage.

The lady was Miss Come Comstock, a prominent society leader of Charleston. The elopement was quite a success, and a great improvement over the old-fashioned style riding horses to death through the mud.

Col. R. S. Turk, of Staunton, the owner of the old court-house building at Huntersville, is actively engaged establishing a school at that place. The village of Huntersville is admirably adapted to furnish the site of a good school, being beautifully situated and possessing suitable buildings for the accommodation of any number of students. The character of school Col. Turk has in mind is on the style of a normal, and destined to fit young men and women for the profession of teaching or for entering college, as well as to furnish a business course, with typewriting and stenography for those who desire it.

Never in the memory of man has the price of horses fallen so low. What with the electric and elevated railways, the advance of railroad development, the bicycle, and the increase of tramps, the horse is going to the wall. The supply is greater than the demand, and until this is adjusted, a process which is going on now, horses will be dirt cheap. The report from the last horse market at Harrisonburg, Virginia, says that the best were selling at \$35—horses which would have brought \$150 easily a few years ago. In Chicago 3000 horses were sold for \$3 a head to a man who killed them to fatten hogs on their carcasses.

Recently Mr. W. McClinton, the extensive stock raiser of Buck-ups, became the owner of an abnormal lamb. The lamb would have been a great curiosity if it could have been kept alive. The deformity consisted in the shape of its head which was perfectly formed with the exception of the lower jaw, which was missing, giving the lamb's head a snake-like appearance. It had no tongue, and a very small opening through the throat. It was a fine, strong lamb but could not live. The head was sent to this office, and was on exhibition for several days, and it did have a very peculiar look. One hundred and fifty dollars were offered for it, but it could not have been mistaken.

Messrs. Machen, of New York, and Rickard, of Harrisonburg, were here this week in the interest of the much talked of railroad to be built through this country. They spent the night at the Cunningham House, and while here had private talks with some of our prominent townsmen, but from what we can gather these talks did not amount to a railroad by a good deal. They told one man the road might run through Pendleton or Hardy Counties, West Virginia. From another we learned that they wanted private subscriptions to the road, so they went back east without giving much satisfaction to the public, and without fixing the date of arrival of the first train. One thing is sure, if they want subscriptions to help to build a railroad, Highland is not a very good locality to get them.—*Highland Recorder*.

Charges have been preferred against two of the faculty of the West Virginia University. One against the United States Army officer stationed there as commandant of the cadet corps for using the gymnasium and commencement hall for dances, much to the discomfort of some, and also against Dr. Hartigan, the eminent scientist, whose work has done much to elevate the college from mediocrity, and who is now charged with neglect. All the fools are not yet dead, or graduated, at Morgantown.

The year of 1895 delights in anything that savors of a storm. The Easter storm came as surely as if it knew that it was billed to arrive on time. The frosts have set the sugar trees running again, which is an unusual occurrence after the middle of April. Last winter's snow is still in the mountains and a very fine snow fell on Easter Sunday.

FOR RENT.—The pasture lands of the heirs of C. E. Warwick, deceased, on Stoney Creek. For terms apply to R. E. L. Doyle, on the premises, or address John C. Warwick, Hinton, W. Va.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!—All clothing I have on hand will be closed at first cost for cash. This sale will continue for about 5 days. Don't miss it. P. GOLDEN.

Some changes are being expected in the ownership and management of the hotel proprietors of this town soon.

Personal.

Rev. John A. Taylor was in town Monday.

Among the prominent visitors in town this week was Col. Geo. S. McNeil, of Academy.

Messrs. Miles and Foster, at the latest arrival from England, at Mingo, and are stopping with Mr. Jas. Hedden.

Mr. H. A. Yeager will retire from the hotel business shortly.

Mr. Jim Watson is stopping in Marlinton at present.

Rev. C. M. Sarver has been stationed by the conference at Petersburg, Grant county. His friends in this circuit are sorry to lose him.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 7.—General William Mahone has made a deed of trust, which has been recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Corporation Court. Judge Edmund Waddell, of Richmond, is the trustee. The deed conveys the General's palatial residence, in Petersburg, with all his household goods, and other real estate. The deed is made to secure the holders of certain notes, amounting to \$50,500.—*Exchange*.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Wife, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. H. Waymouth will be at Huntersville on the 25th of April, and remain 3 days; Green Bank, 29th 3 days; Clover Lick, May 6th 3 days. Call early and make your engagements.

Lighting Not Done—What a Fanner Name! Very True, but it Kills All Pain. Send Everywhere. Every Day—Without Relief, There is No Pain.

BY THE HARDEST.

Marlinton Wins Again from Mingo. A Fight to the Finish.

Once again the carefully trained athletes of our progressive town have met the hardy Englishmen on the field and after a hard-fought battle of ninety minutes won the football game by the score of 2:0. This event closes the season.

One peculiarity of this game which has grown so popular in the last few years with our muscular race, is that there are dozens who prefer to see the game played to playing, and this was never more fully proven than in the game of last Saturday. About three hundred persons, among whom were many ladies, watched the game during a driving storm of snow and rain, hail and sleet, which almost blinded the players. At one time the ground was covered with hail-stones as large as bird's eggs. But the people stayed and shouted themselves into a pretty state of hoarseness. Marlinton did not lack for "rooters," but the muddy roads and heavy rains had kept the Pocahontas partisans away, and the people of Randolph shouted right loyally for their own county.

The teams seemed to be evenly matched, and when the first half ended it was plain to be seen that the game would go to the side which outwinded the other. Skill and strength seemed balanced, and Marlinton—we had gone to Mingo to win—had only one hope left and that was in endurance. It did not prove a false one, and in the last few minutes the pace seemed to tell on several of the Mingo men, and the ball stayed dangerously near the Mingo goal. Finally within six minutes of the finish, the ball was actually crowded through the goal and though the tremendous resistance of the giant backs of the Mingo said "no thoroughfare," the Marlinton forwards supported by their backs would not acknowledge this and so "we fetched her."

"One goal begets another," and though the time given us was but four minutes, another goal was made by a long low shot by Lew Yeager which the Mingo goal keeper failed to stop, much to his distress.

The game was admirably umpired by Mr. Arthur Lawson, a true lover of sport, and to whose indefatigable efforts much is due for the many interesting events in the way of out door sports which have become institutions in the English colony at Mingo. Mr. Lanty Tuke and Mr. Ricketts acted as line-men.

Enough cannot be said of the unbounded hospitality and kindness of the English gentlemen of Mingo, to the Marlinton citizens who were their visitors last week. Everything had been provided for their comfort and entertainment, and our boys returned highly gratified by their reception. The decorations of the field were very striking. The goal posts and bars were painted in the colors of the two nations represented—red, white and blue, and the confines of the ground were marked by the "Stars and Stripes" and "Union Jacks." The Mingo line-men waved a red flag, and the Marlinton line-men a blue one. The bright scarlet uniforms of Mingo contrasted well with the dark blue of the home team.

The Teams lined up as shown by the table below:

Marlinton.	
FORWARD.	Wilson,
Hebden, E.	RIGHT WING.
McAtee,	N. Price,
Marshall,	A. Price, (C.)
LEFT WING.	L. Yeager,
Grows,	A. Herb,
Earnshaw, H. (Capt.)	HALF BACKS.
Tompson,	Anderson,
Dakota,	J. Yeager,
Hales,	Smith,
Hebden, J.	W. Yeager,
Lindsay,	McLaughlin,
Friel,	King.

Under the efficient management of Mr. Lawson a concert came off at the school-house at Mingo, which was immensely enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. The talent was lent for the occasion by the ladies of Mingo and by those of musical ability of both clubs. The hall was handsomely decorated and the flags of the two nations were lavishly displayed.

THE NEW JAIL.

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS CONVENIENCES.

BY THE ARCHITECTURAL EDITOR.

The new jail proper is absolutely fireproof, for all exterior and interior walls are solid brick, all floors and ceilings are solid cement concrete packed on arches that are carried by steel girders from wall to wall, and the roof is covered with slate. There being practically no wood to decay, there will be no expensive repairs or renewals needed for generations to follow. There are no hollow places in walls or floors to harbor vermin, the best of all buildings for indiscriminate collections of humanity. The walls are laid and plastered and will harden year after year.

The design as is shown in our exterior view, while indicating a compact whole, embraces three distinct divisions, to-wit: A residence in front, and office, guard room, hospital room, and detention room, intermediate and jail proper in the rear. These several departments are as fully separated by solid walls as though under separate roofs. The residence has central halls and staircase, with parlor and family room on this floor. The basement has dining room, kitchen, furnace and fuel room. On the first and second floors each room has a nice oak mantelpiece artistically designed.

All doors have movable transoms, and the finish is polished and varnished in a superior manner.

The prisoners all enter the jail through the guard room in the intermediate department. Here are located the inspection and search rooms, the hospital, female and light offense and detention cells. This being the only entrance to the rear cage room, which is built of two tiers of cells. Two floors have been fitted enabling perfect separation of races, and as each floor has four cells, two on each side opening into a central exercise, or prisoner's, corridor, and as each cell is as independent of the others as are the rooms in a hotel similarly arranged, it is possible to make further a perfect classification of the prisoners, but it will hardly be necessary for years to assign so many to a compartment.

These cells with their central exercise or prisoner's corridors, are nested together and enclosed on all sides and below and above with a burglar proof grating, and once incarcerated the whole jail life of the prisoner is in this cage, and if the rules are adhered to the jailer will always have a steel wall between him and his guests, although the latter will be under close scrutiny and absolute observation at all times from the jailer's corridor which extends all around the cage. Food is handed to the prisoners through suitable openings in outer gratings. There is a large tank of water near the top of each cell within reach of its inmates, so that within great necessity is at the individual command of each unfortunate. This tank also serves as a flushing reservoir for the iron hop per closet placed in each cell and connected by scientifically trapped pipes and sewer. This provides for the immediate disposal of all excrement, and removes the greatest objection to former jails.

As has been stated, the doors of each cell open into the central exercise or prisoner's corridor on either side. This is wider than our ordinary rooms. Our interior sketch shows in part, and at rear end can be seen the prisoner's bath tank. At the front of this picture the open door to this corridor shows the only entrance to the cage the upper right hand corner shows an open box in which are levers moving a system of bolts over the doors of each cell and a separate lever for each door enables the jailer to arrange the exercise periods for each cell independent of all others, and this without entering the cage or coming in contact with the prisoners.

Additional locks are provided for all doors, but they are placed and removed, while the corridor is empty, and while the doors are locked by the bolts, the lever box is provided with tell tale reminding devices requiring all levers to be thrown and also locked in their places before the door of the box can be closed. The bolts are also arranged so that they cannot be moved while the door is open, all of which is to preclude mistakes or carelessness by the jailer. The second floors of the cells and corridors are overlaid with imported cement, giving a comfortable, artificial stone surface easily kept clean.

Lack of space prevents reference to the many special features of the jail construction, which are the result of many years of experience and investigation, but the cage material is a combination of tensile or "blow proof" steel, and the report of Peck's best metal worker, Robert Burns, appointed by the Board of Commissioners to fully test every tool proof bar in these cells, established the fact that every one, aggregating upwards of a thousand, has had seven trials, and is tool proof and satisfactory.

The Manly Manufacturing Co., of Dalton, Georgia, the only jail builders in the South, who contracted for and completed the entire work, state that this is the first instance in which such careful scrutiny has been given by county officials.

Those of the tax payers who are capable of judging the work, say it is undoubtedly creditable to all concerned, and pleases many of those who have examined it, and *Times* gives this sketch and these illustrations for the benefit of those who can not make a personal examination of the building.

Dunmore.

Everything seems to be on the move. Mr. Isaac Klein and son moved on their farm; Mr. John Dressard, of Frost, moved this week to Beverly; Rev. S. L. Potter moved to his new field of labor; we understand that Rev. Maxwell will be in this week. Even the postoffice was moved from Swecker's to the store at Dunmore. If some men owned the whole world they would not be satisfied unless they owned a potato patch on the other side. Marlinton men stand a poor chance with some people in this end of the county.

We see some fine improvements in Green Bank. Messrs. J. H. Corry and W. H. Hull are putting in fine sidewalk in front of their premises.

Mr. J. P. Wooddell will start Wednesday for his spring goods; Mr. George D. Oliver is in Baltimore this week laying in his spring and summer stock.

Marion Gum has moved to Frost and will open up a new store.

Mr. Ed. McLaughlin is able to be out again.

A Sunday School has been organized at Baxter Church, with Mr. Ed. McLaughlin as Superintendent. Let all attend.

Some of our roads need work badly. The big rains played thunder with them.

Simmers & Knicely moved their sawmill to C. L. Moore's, on Browns Creek.

Mr. John Beverage is hauling lumber for his new house.

Mr. John A. Noel is building a fine residence for himself.

Died—At her home on the morning of the 16th inst, Kate Daugherty, wife of Isaac Daugherty, aged about 40 years. She leaves several small children.

Miss Kittie Lakin is spending the week on Clover Creek.

Mr. William Pritchard, of Staunton is visiting friends here.

The dogs played the devil with Charley Pritchard's sheep and Dan Taylor sent ten of them the sport up with his Winchester.

Mr. Jake McLaughlin was thrown from his horse last week and stove up a few inches.

Mr. F. M. Dilley moved to Pendleton county last week.

TOM SAWYER.

Green Bank.

We are having nice weather after our Easter storm.

Mr. G. D. Oliver is in the Eastern markets buying goods.

Rev. C. L. Potter was among his many friends at this place last week.

Rev. Maxwell and family are expected at the parsonage on the 18th inst.

Mrs. S. C. Sutton, whose life was despaired of, we are glad to say is some better.

Mrs. James Stretch who has been sick is better.

Dr. C. L. Austin is expected home on the 19th inst. His many friends will be glad to see him.

The funeral of Mr. J. G. Sutton will be preached at this place on the 21st by Rev. C. C. Arbogast. Will some reader of the *Times* tell what the names of Moses and Aaron's father and mothers were. By answering through the *Times*, you will oblige.

Mr. C. O. Arbogast is assessing and debarking stock, all on the same round. Charley is a hustler. Mr. Erish Hevener has turned his cattle on grass last week, on Clover Creek.

According to Printer's Ink, it would cost \$12,150 to put a ten-line advertisement in all the newspapers in this country.

More than 600 plans have been sent in for the construction of the Paris exposition of 1900, and it is proposed to have them exhibited in the Palais d'Industrie, which is the only gallery large enough to contain them.

Competition between Eastern and Western farmers is yearly growing less, declares the New York Tribune. In years past the Western man had the advantage of cheap lands; but the Eastern farmer has the advantage of a near-by market.

The San Francisco Chronicle feels that Alpine climbers will read with disgust of the proposed railroad and elevator to the very summit of the Jungfrau. Time was, and it was not so many years ago, that this mountain was regarded as a dangerous peak and the feat of climbing it was noteworthy. Since then the Matterhorn and other Alpine peaks have taken its place in the ambition of mountain climbers. With a railroad to the summit and a hotel perched on the topmost point of this historical mountain much of the romance will go out of Alpine climbing. The Cook's tourist is fatal to the enthusiasm of travel.

James M. Glenn, President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, writes in the North American Review: "The South this season has been favored with an enormous crop of cotton and an exceptionally large production of corn, with also an excellent yield of tobacco, and although market prices may be low, especially as to cotton, the fact remains that the cost of production, taking into consideration not only the question of labor, but recognizing the complete utilization of the by-product which was formerly wasted, is now greatly reduced, and the net result is a favorable one. The sugar interest, it is to be hoped, may steadily continue in advancement, accompanied ultimately with remunerative results. The production of rice in the South is extending, and will undoubtedly assume very greatly enlarged proportions in the near future. The lumber resources of the South are being brought more and more into prominence, attracting capital for its preparation for market, widening the employment of labor, and adding to the available wealth of the community."

Devotion to the old Shinto faith is not extinct in Japan, and a great temple at Kyoto, on which ten years and many millions have been expended, is still incomplete, and work upon it not suspended even in the time of the greatest war which the country has ever had upon its hands. The women of that country give sign of their pious zeal in this work by contributing portions of their hair, which are braided into cables and used in the transportation of material to be employed in the construction of the building. Of these a large number have been worn out in the work accompanying the structure at Kyoto, but more are forthcoming, showing a spirit of zeal and sacrifice among the women there which the New York Tribune believes not to be outdone by any of the missionaries among them, or by the builders of shrines and temples anywhere. Shintoism in the old faith of Japan before the introduction of Buddhism and the Confucian philosophy, and does not now absorb a large part of the religious inspiration of the country, but still preserves a measure of vitality enough to build a new temple now and then amidst the ruin of its old ones, and supply testimony that in spite of the infiltration of newer faiths the lamp of its older one is still trimmed and burning. It has no theological scheme and specific code of morals, inculcating in general obedience to and reverence for the Mikado, who in that country is the direct representative of the gods; and as a religion really amounts to little, not enough to justify the emotion to it of such a spacious and costly tabernacle. Japan is going on at such a pace in the adoption of modern science that she will no doubt have a President before long after the American pattern, and then there will be nobody for the new King to offer to keep its name in.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, 1731-1831.

The blue hills rise in stately strength, Streams ripple soft below, As on those long gone Sabbath days, One hundred years ago.

When in those crumbling, roofless walls, Where birds fit to and fro, The Quaker fathers worshiped God One hundred years ago.

And word of truth, or praise, or prayer, In measured tone, and slow, Was spoken as the spirit moved One hundred years ago.

Here many a calm and saintly brow Seemed lit by heaven's own glow, And caught the promised peace of God One hundred years ago.

Perhaps just here the sunshine fell On golden heads below, Where children lifted patient eyes One hundred years ago.

Here youths and maidens primly sat In silent, decorous row, But, as to-day, Love stole his glance One hundred years ago.

In ancient graves, where trailing vines And tender wild flowers grow, Sleep those whose footsteps thither turned One hundred years ago.

Long have these altar fires been cold, And only ruins show The temple holy to the Lord One hundred years ago.

But true and simple faith abides, Though centuries onward flow— The fathers did not build in vain Who reared this modest forest face One hundred years ago.

—Lucy R. Fleming, in Harper's Bazar.

A LEAP FOR LUCRE.

BY THOMAS A. BLACKWELL.

WHEN the gallant "Green Lancers" got the route from gay, "Dear, dirty Dublin" for the West of Ireland, it was looked upon by the younger members of that sporting corps as something akin to penal servitude.

"Beastly bore," isped Charley Nugent, the last-joined sub, as he pulled viciously at an imaginary mustache. "Isn't it?" and he looked appealingly round on his brother officers, who were lounging about the ante-room at Island Bridge Barracks.

"Look here, youngster," growled the Major from his lair on the sofa, "you don't know what's good for you. It will be the saving of you boys to get away from the late hours and confessions that you are indulging in here. 'The Wild West' is not half bad."

"Tell us all about it, Major," came in a chorus from "the boys." "The Major" was an authority on all subjects in the "Green Lancers." If it was a love affair, some detail of regimental duty, a financial difficulty, or one of the many complications peculiar to "young bloods," "the Major" was always the trusted guide, philosopher and friend.

A perfect man of the world, a thorough soldier and good sportsman, with a kind heart, despite a rather sarcastic turn, he was adored by all the youngsters of the regiment, to whom he was a regular oracle.

"Yes," said the Major, "the West is a jolly place for any fellow with health and heart to enjoy the fun one gets there. The Chief and I were down on detachment in the County Mayo in '81, when boycotting came into fashion. We had lots of work, to be sure; but we had a splendid good time of it all the same. The best of shooting, fishing and sailing sport with the South Mayo hounds. As for hospitality—there was no end of it, and as for girls! Heigh-ho! it was a lucky thing for the Colonel and I that our old chief then was death on matrimony in the regiment, or we should not be shaking loose legs now. I tell you, boys, if you don't lose your lives over the walls, or your hearts over the girls, you are a tougher lot than you look."

"Any betting fellows down in the wilds there, Major?" drawled Fred. Hall, the captain of C Troop, as he languidly crossed the room and joined the group.

"By Jove! Dolly, but you will be in your element. The men there are ready for any sort of extraordinary wager, and I think will even make you open your eye. Nothing is too hot or heavy for them."

"I suppose they will," lisped the Captain, in such an innocent, artless way that a roar of laughter went around the room.

"Dolly" Hall was a man of about seven-and-twenty, with fair, curly hair, light mustache, and face that would have looked more in place over a silk dress than surmounting the green-tinted tunic of the "Lancers. Everything was a "bore" to Dolly, and no duty for pleasure for the matter of that was going into without an amount of lamentation over the hardness of his luck in having to exert himself. But the fellows in the regiment knew that Dolly could rouse himself when occasion required, as he had been twice mentioned in dispatches for gallantry in the Sudan campaign.

It quite annoyed Dolly to be reminded of these lapses from his normal state of ennui.

"What the deuce could I do?" he would say in a piteously apologetic tone when asked about an Egyptian exploit.

With plenty of money and an ardent love of sport (in his own peculiar fashion), Hall was never happy unless he had a bet on something, it did not matter what, from a Derby favorite to a cheese-magot race across a plate. Some wonderful betting transactions he had had since he joined the "Lancers," and as he was always pretty certain to be on the winning side, the merit of his brother officers was natural.

"The Green Lancers" left Dublin for the West, and the Major and a squadron were quartered at Ballinrobe. "Dolly" Hall being one of the officers with him. The gentry (and ladies) of the neighborhood received the gallant Lancers with open arms, and the dependency of the subs quickly vanished. What with salmon fishing, grouse, woodcock and pheasant shooting, and hunting with the South Mayo's, the station was voted a first class one.

Dolly Hall was a particular favorite with both sexes of the natives—the men liked him because he was a rattling good sportsman whatever way you took him, and the ladies made a perfect pet of him from his being so totally different to the men they were in the habit of meeting. When I saw Dolly was a favorite with all I ought to have excepted Giles McCarthy, of Ballinboden, who looked upon the gallant Captain with anything but a favorable eye.

There was no better man to hounds in the county than McCarthy, and chiefly on this account he was the favored squire of the Diana of the district, Rose Mahon. But when Dolly came on the scene McCarthy was nowhere, and the rage of the latter at being deposed, was desperate. What galled him most was that the Captain treated him so coolly, and never appeared in the slightest degree ruffled at the most cutting thing that could be said.

Toward the close of the hunting season the Lancers gave a dance at the Barracks, and the county people came en masse to it. The meet of the South Mayo's had been at Ballinrobe that morning, and Rose Mahon and Dolly were in the first flight all through a fast forty minutes from Creagh.

Rose was radiant at the dance. She had got that coveted trophy—the brush—in the morning, and Dolly was her devoted attendant in the evening, dancing more than he had ever been known to since he joined the regiment. Giles McCarthy was not a dancing man, so he was doing wall flower, and a very dark wall flower he looked.

His black hunter, Owenmore, had never gone so badly with him, and flatly refused to negotiate a small drain he met at the beginning of the run, leaving the disgusted Giles quite out of the hunt.

It was gall and wormwood to him to see that "top of a cockney captain" beside Rose Mahon, sailing away over everything.

Dolly and Miss Mahon were floating round in a waltz, and brought up just where the glum McCarthy stood.

"Ah! Mr. McCarthy, are you there? I thought you were still in one of those Creagh ditches," said Rose, with a merry laugh. "What on earth came over the redoubtable Owenmore to behave in such a fashion?"

"Neither he nor his master care for bog-trotting, Miss Mahon," replied Giles, looking as black as thunder.

"So Irish, don't you know, Miss Rose—won't have water at any price," lisped Dolly, in the silkiest of tones.

"If you call those bits of potato furrows that we had to-day, water, I don't like it," snarled McCarthy.

"But I wish we had you over our side for a day amongst the walls, Captain Hall, and perhaps some of the gilt would come off your gingerbread."

"Why, my dear fellow, I adore walls."

"There are walls, and walls in it. Perhaps you wouldn't adore a good five foot, coped one," sneered the now furious Giles.

"Oh! That's only a trifle," drawled Dolly. "I'd drive a horse and trap over that."

"You would, would you?" yelled McCarthy. "I'll bet you a hundred you don't!"

"Make it two," was the quiet answer, "and I'll do it within the week."

"Done!" cried Giles. "Right," from Dolly; and with a "shall we?" to the astonished Rose, they glided off into the waltz again.

The news of the bet went round the ball room like a bit of scandal through a country town. For McCarthy could not repress his jubilation over the soft thing he had got on the English Captain.

"Hang it all! Dolly, what sort of an absurd wager is this I hear you have made with that fellow, McCarthy?" said the Major, as soon as he could get a chance of speaking to Hall.

"What do you intend doing about it?" "Haven't an idea, my dear Major, but it will come out all right, you'll find."

"I think it out over a cigar and you'll see we come out on top after all."

"Well, you know it is only making that poor a present of two hundred. However, it is you will have to pay it," said the Major, with an impatient shrug of his shoulders, "and except a case of 'a fool and his money,' other case of 'Fortuna favet fatnia.'"

"Yes, but remember what the Latin poet says: 'Fortuna favet fatnia.' And perhaps I may be an idiot that Fortune favors, Major," replied Dolly, in a dreamy sort of way, as he sauntered off to claim Rose Mahon for another waltz.

Nothing was talked of in Mayo for the next couple of days but Captain Hall's extraordinary wager, the general opinion being that he would in the end declare off and pay over the money.

Three days after the ball a letter arrived from McCarthy, reminding Dolly that half the time named had expired, and asking his intention with regard to the bet. "As," he wrote, "it was a play or pay bet, I shall thank you to send me your cheque for two hundred pounds by Tuesday next, in the event of your not carrying out your part of the business."

The reply to this epistle was: "Dear Sir—I shall be quite prepared to carry out my part of the business on Monday next if you will drive over here to lunch. Yours faithfully, F. H. HALL."

"Cavalry Barracks, Ballinrobe." "P. S.—Would you mind driving that clever white-faced chestnut I saw you riding at Claremorris meet? You say he is a good trapper. I want such a horse and will buy him if we can agree to a price. F. H. H."

Many a chuckle had McCarthy and his chums over that letter. "The sacking of a fellow is not content with making me a present of a couple of hundred quid," he said to Peter Blake, "but wants to throw away some more on that old chestnut screw. He's a smart hunter, no doubt, and showy in harness, but no vet. would pass him with those hocks. However, if I can knock another fifty or so out of the goodly English Captain, I shall have a good day of it next Monday."

The McCarthyites got on all the money they could at two to one against the Captain. Such good business was it thought that several of them drove over to Ballinrobe on Saturday to see if any of the officers could be found willing to put on some more with them.

They were rather taken aback by the readiness of the Lancers to accommodate them, and the feeling increased to one of real uneasiness, when the Major dropped in and cheerfully remarked that "if all the money wasn't exhausted he didn't mind having a 'pony' or two on Hall at even."

"Pooh! nonsense!" blurted the confident Giles, when his cronies came back and told him. "Those soldiers always try to bluff you. They know right well that their man has not a ghost of a chance, but they won't acknowledge it. Our money is safe enough, never you fear."

It's not like a case where you could train a horse to the work; big a fool as the fellow is he's not going to smash up a horse, trap and himself, to try if the thing can be done. I'm sorry you didn't get some more on at even for it's sure money; you may take my word for it."

"I don't see how we can possibly lose either," said Peter Blake, "but the whole lot of them seemed so cocksure that I couldn't help thinking they had a trump up their sleeve some way or another."

Monday came and it found Giles McCarthy on his way over to Ballinrobe, driving the white-faced chestnut in a smart, light polo cart. His friends were following him in force, all anxious to see the Englishman lose his wager.

About half a mile outside Ballinrobe who should they meet but Dolly Hall sauntering quietly along the road.

"Ho! McCarthy, glad to see you. Come to win that two hundred pounds off me. I'll take a seat with you up to the barracks if you've no objection."

"Delighted," said Giles, in the best of good-humor at the prospect of pocketing his money, and of making a good deal over the chestnut screw. "This is the horse you asked me in your note to drive over, Captain."

"Capital trapper," remarked Dolly; and you say he can jump?"

"Bedad! he can. The wall isn't built in Mayo that would stop the same horse. I never knew him turn from a fence and he's good for ten Irish miles an hour, between the shafts."

"Just the thing to suit me," said Dolly. "What's his price?"

"Well, I don't care to sell him at all; but I'll give him to you at £75 and he's the cheapest horse in Ireland at the money."

"Say £50 pounds and it's a deal," replied Dolly. "Would you mind letting me have the ribbons till I see how he feels."

"With pleasure," said the delighted Giles, as he saw a certain sale in view. "You'll know what he is the minute you take a hold of him."

Dolly professed to be greatly pleased, praised mouth, style and pace, and declared that the horse was worth the price asked for him.

Just then they came to a corner where a turn was made into a road leading to the barracks.

With a shout that could be heard a mile away, Dolly brought the whip down sharply on the chestnut, who presented such unusual treatment by a couple of wild plunges and dashed round a bend in the road, where, not thirty yards in front of them, was a stone wall built right across their path.

"Stop! stop!" yelled Giles. "Are you mad?" and he tried to seize the reins from the Captain, but Dolly leant to one side, and holding his arm well out prevented his getting hold of them.

Another shout, and the chestnut went at the wall like a rocket. Then came a spring, a crash, and a confused heap of wreckage on the off side. Dolly was the first to struggle to his feet from the debris, and shouted to McCarthy, who was doubled up in a thick clump of blackthorn by the road side:

"I've won my bet, McCarthy! I'll give you £100 for the lot now, and will thank you for the balance." Half a dozen heads were now seen looking over the walls on both sides of the road, and the Major was the first to jump over and shake Dolly by the hand.

Giles was furious. His clothes were torn into ribbons, his face and hands had the appearance of having been thoroughly gone over with a fine garden rake, and altogether he was a most dilapidated spectacle. His mutterings were both loud and deep. "An action," an "infernal swindle," and so on, was the burden of his song.

"No swindle at all, my dear fellow," said the Major, pleasantly. "Mr. Crawford, the county surveyor, is here with us to certify that the wall was the correct height at any part, and coped as agreed upon. These gentlemen and myself are witnesses that the horse fairly jumped the wall, and that trap and all landed on the off side. So there can be no question but that Captain Hall has won his bet."

"He never said he'd do it with my horse," roared Giles, furiously. "And, my dear fellow, I'm very sure I never said I'd do it with mine," lisped the imperturbable Dolly.

The McCarthy contingent looked very crestfallen, but accepted the Major's invitation up to lunch at the barracks, though Giles stalked wrathfully away without a word to anyone. At lunch they were told how Dolly had planned out the whole thing; but somehow their mirth was of a very strained character.

The chestnut was soon none the worse for his jump, and is a prime pet of Rose Hall's still.—Outing.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

In Japan the flute is played only by men of rank.

The big bridge at Montreal, Canada, is nearly two miles long.

Artificial bleaching of celery is said to spoil its taste and crispness.

Paris connoisseurs affirm that old horses for food are more tender than young ones.

Japan is a corruption of the Chinese word Shi-pen-kue, which means "root of day," or "sunrise kingdom," because Japan is directly east of China.

A New York woman is charged with training her twenty-month-old baby to toddle into the rooms of a large boarding house and steal money and jewelry.

The first surgeon to use the antiseptic treatment for wounds was Sir Joseph Lister, the famous English operator. He is now about to retire from his profession on account of old age.

Although Italians are very much addicted to quoting, they have never had a dictionary of quotations. Such a work, tracing 1575 quotations to their original sources, has just been published in Milan.

Mount City, Mo., has a thirteen-year-old boy who weighs 243 pounds; and Casco, Me., a twelve-year-old girl who weighs 225 pounds. This may serve to introduce them one to the other, and who knows what may happen later?

A model has recently been made to illustrate the currents of the Atlantic. The water is blown out of various nozzles representing the mean direction of the permanent winds. The movement of the water is made perceptible by a dust sprinkled over its surface.

Oats sometimes escape from cultivation and grow from year to year so persistently as to seem wild. They have been found thus in regions as widely separated as Algeria and Japan, the Pyrenees and North China, the Hebrides and the Desert of Mount Sinai.

On the skeleton of a lady who died at Pompeii were found two golden bracelets, six of silver, four golden anklets, four earrings, thirty finger rings, a golden collar, a golden belt and a golden band on her head, while by her hand lay a purse containing 197 silver coins.

A singular feature of the decorations of the city of Leeds, England, on the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York was a triple archway formed entirely of loaves of bread and enclosed in a light frame of wood and iron. Nearly six tons of bread were used in its construction, and the next day it was all distributed among the poor.

RULER OF JAPAN.

CIVILIZATION HAS CREPT INTO HIS SUMPTUOUS HOME.

He Owns Acres of Palaces and is Enormously Wealthy—His Daily Life—Empress and Crown Prince.

THERE is no ruler in the world, excepting, perhaps, the Emperor of Japan, writes Frank G. Carpenter. He has moved from the capital, Tokio, 400 miles westward, to his naval station at Hiroshima, where he has practically taken charge of his army. Parliament and his cabinet are with him, and he is directing the naval and military forces by telegraph. No monarch in the world is less understood. The world knows little about him. You hear little said about him in Japan, and the information which I got had to be worked for. Even then it comes only in response to many questions.

The present Emperor of Japan was kept in a sort of glass cage, figuratively speaking, during the first of his life. He is forty-six years old, and was put on the throne at the age of fifteen. This was when the Shogun was still commander-in-chief of the army, and was practically the ruler of Japan. At this time the Mikado was so holy that no one mentioned his name. When it was necessary to write a letter was left out from reverence. He was, like the Emperor of China, a sort of a Son

can be thrown into one. Some are celled with the most magnificent embroidery.



THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Emperor keeps his eye on everything. He rises early and breakfasts at about 7 o'clock. He uses a knife and fork whenever he takes foreign food, but he prefers the chopsticks at his Japanese dinners. He eats both kinds of food and is very fond of rice, taking it with every meal. He likes meats and is by no means averse to sweets. He usually eats his breakfast alone and also his lunch. His dinner is served in table d'hôte style, with all the European accompaniments. Contrary to the regular practice in Japanese families, his wife often sits at the table with him, and also the Crown Prince. His work begins as

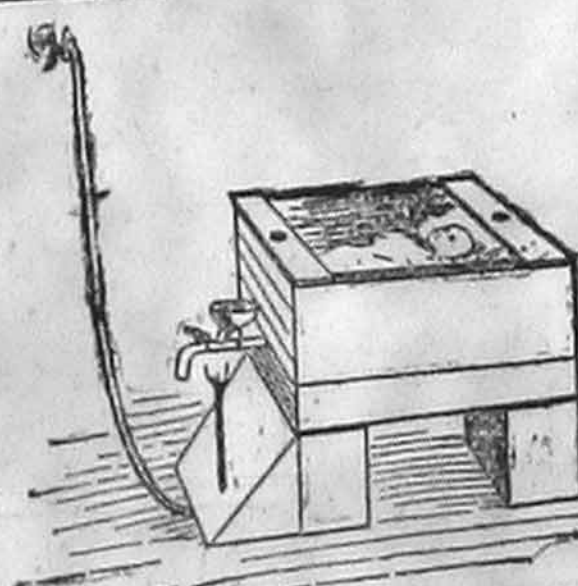
ago. He was on the throne long before Julius Caesar aspired to be the Emperor of Rome, and 800 years before Alexander the Great thought he had conquered the world. The Japanese will assure you that the Mikado is a lineal descendant of the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenna.

Any other royal family would have run out in less than this time, especially in an isolated country like Japan, but the Japanese have a law by which the Emperor cannot marry one of his own family. He has to marry the daughter of one of the court nobles. The Empress, therefore, is not of royal blood. She is the daughter of Ichijo Takada. She is a very bright woman, and was but eighteen years old at the time she was married. This was away back in 1868, when foreign ways had not yet obtained in the empire. Her Majesty wore at that time Japanese clothes, and she followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her eyebrows and blackening her teeth. Later on, however, her Majesty changed her ideas about this matter, and her eyebrows have again grown out, and her teeth are as white as those of an American girl. She is at the front of all movements for the introduction of the Western civilization; especially any innovation that promises to better the condition of Japanese women. She has hospitals and schools, for she is one of the most charitable of monarchs. She is not fond of society, and she is almost as busy as the Emperor. She has her own secretaries, and her time is taken up with reading, study, reception and charitable work. She is very fond of riding.

There are a number of ladies connected with the palaces at Tokio, who, like many wild flowers, are "born to blush unseen," though they do not "waste their sweetness on the desert air." I refer to the secondary wives of the Emperor. You hear nothing about these in Tokio, for they are kept as much as possible in the background. But from time immemorial the Emperor has been allotted a certain number of secondary wives and there are, I am told, twelve of these in the palace grounds. They have establishments of their own, and are the daughters of nobles. The Crown Prince is the son of one of them, his mother's name being Mme. Yanagisawa.

The Crown Prince was sixteen years old last September. He is a very bright boy, dark faced and almond-eyed, of the most pronounced Japanese type. He has an establishment of his own inside the palace grounds, with his own servants, guards and attendants.

A Tube-Fed Incubator Infant. The addition to the Babies' Hospital, in New York, was formally opened recently.



THE INCUBATOR BABY.

The hospital, as well as the addition, says the New York World, has been thoroughly furnished. The first floor contains three wards besides the nursery. This was the gift of Mrs. Brice Gray, Jr. The second floor contains a diet kitchen and four wards. These wards were the gifts of Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Joseph Low, Mrs. B. O. Chism and Mrs. Ed. Kemp. The third floor contains one ward and a playroom furnished by Mrs. H. Landod. An incubator baby was shown. It is fed by a rubber tube attached to its stomach.

A curious partnership often exists between the sea anemone and the hermit crab. The latter always has an anemone fastened to his shell, and when he changes his quarters he takes his anemone along, provided he can detach it from the old shell.



THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

changes his actions somewhat to suit it. All the papers are looked over for him, and the passages he should see are marked. Ordinary misstatements or criticisms he passes over, but if a newspaper becomes at all dangerous, he gives an order to his censors and the newspaper is stopped, while its editors are liable to be thrown into prison.

The Mikado is by no means a poor man. He receives about \$2,500,000 a year to keep up his palace and his household establishment, and he has besides a large private fortune. Mr. Sannomiya, his Grand Master of Ceremonies, told me that he was a good business man. He has a great deal of money in public land.

The Emperor of Japan is entitled to be considered the most aristocratic ruler on earth. The royal family of Japan has a genealogical tree which reaches to heaven, and their traditions state that the Emperor comes from the gods. There have been 121 Emperors of Japan, and they will be long to this family. The first one governed Japan just about 2500 years



EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

rooms are made of immense plate glass doors in lacquered frames, so arranged that a great number of rooms

The Goulds in Gotham's "400."

George Jay Gould, eldest son of the "Little Wizard of Wall street," has won success in a field which baffled his famous father. Not only has he proved a power in financial circles and controlled with prudence and sagacity the vast millions left under his direction, but he has become a leader in the social world. He and his wife, formerly Miss Edith Kingdon, the



GEORGE J. GOULD.

actress, lived in modest retirement after the death of Jay Gould until last summer, when they signalled their entrance into society by taking the Vigra into Europe to participate in the international yacht races. They met with a distinct social success, and upon their return to New York the prestige acquired across the water

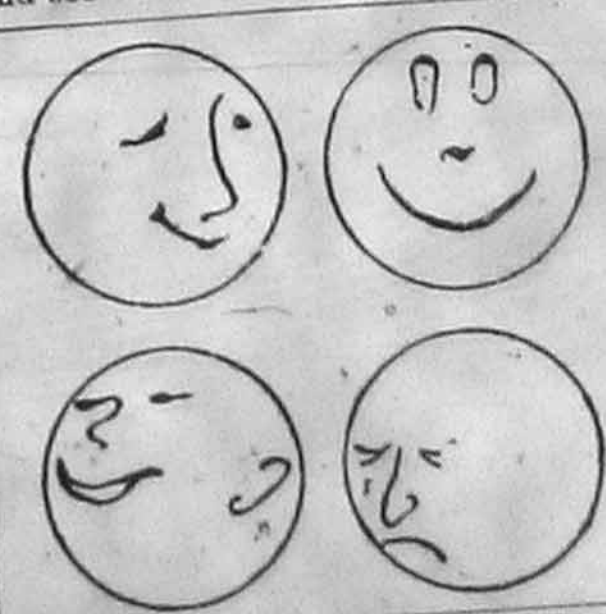


MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD.

made them rank as leaders in Gotham's "Four Hundred." At the recent Patriarchs' Ball, the swiftest social function of the season, Mr. and Mrs. Gould were formally admitted to the swaggers set, the beautiful wife of the young millionaire being complimented for the simplicity and good taste of her costume by being termed the "jewelless queen of society."

The Moon-Face Game.

An English paper has given a prize in the funniest competition you ever heard of. The idea is to draw a face inside a circle, making only four strokes, exclusive of the circle itself. Some of the faces submitted were very funny indeed. Now, Pathfinder readers, draw some circles, take a pencil, and see what laughable countenances



you can make with just four strokes. Here is a game that offers no end of amusement. We have reproduced four of the best faces, to suggest how the thing is done.—Washington Pathfinder.

Bonnet was originally the name for a man's head covering.

A Man's View.



The high hats were bad enough—

—but the high hats and big sleeves are simply too much.—Truth.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

INITIAL LETTERS.

An easy way of putting large initial letters on pillow-cases, pillow-shams and towels is to use white carnation braid to cover the stamped lines. The braid is so woven that when applied it has much the effect of raised or padded embroidery. It should be wet and dried before using to prevent shrinking. It is applied to the pattern by sewing it "over and over." The same braid is very pretty when used to outline a pattern on the border of a tea-cloth, either on white or colored linen or denim.—New York Post.

THE BREAKFAST OATMEAL.

Mrs. Rorer gives a succinct and simple formula that is infallible if carefully followed: Add four heaping tablespoonfuls oatmeal to one quart of boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt; mix, and put the whole in a double boiler. Fill the lower boiler with boiling water, stand the inside boiler in this, and boil rapidly twenty minutes, then push the boiler to one side of the range, and cook slowly over night. The oatmeal must not be stirred after the first mixing—it cannot burn in a double boiler, unless the under boiler becomes dry—as the stirring makes the mush starchy or waxy, and also spoils its flavor. Oatmeal made after this receipt will be light, each grain separate, but swollen to three times its original size, and will have a delicious flavor. Turn it out carefully into the dish, without stirring or breaking the grains.—American Cultivator.

DUSTING.

The ideal maid is the maid who dusts properly. But where do we find our ideals? Not in our own parlors, as a rule, but in parlors of other women, who do the dusting themselves. The careful housekeeper will have faded upholstery, dull woodwork and badly defaced carving unless she is willing to pay the price of eternal vigilance. She must go over everything herself when she has a new maid and insist on that worthy looking and listening attentively. She must give her a feather duster, soft silk old handkerchiefs for the piano and the polished mahogany, and cheesecloth duster for ordinary use. The marbles and ornaments must have a separate duster from the furniture, and a large soft piece of muslin can be used to polish the picture glasses with. A chamomile and a little oil do for finishing touches for the mahogany and polished oak and a soft brush must be used to penetrate the crevices of carving. A whisk broom is also necessary for the upholstered furniture, and a cane dust beater is well used twice a week.—New York Advertiser.

THE SOURING OF MILK.

A professor in the Michigan Agricultural College speaks of atmospheric microbes from the foul air of stables getting into milk and causing it to "sour and spoil." This language implies that the souring of milk must of necessity result from its contact with air that is impure. Instead of this the souring is always the result of contact of the milk with the oxygen of the atmosphere. There are always some impurities in air, and these cause it to spoil, the oxygen making this spoiling more rapid. If all impurities could be kept out of milk, it would sour without spoiling. But when milk is in contact with air no matter how pure it may seem, this is impossible. Souring thus necessarily means that the milk will continue to ferment until it becomes rotten or spoiled. The Michigan professor, however, makes a mistake in suggesting the possibility of milking through tubes into close cans, in order to keep out the injurious microbes always found in the air. The air always fills the open space in the cows' teats, and thus the milk even before it leaves them must have some impurities. The only way to have milk entirely pure is to sterilize it by subjecting it to enough heat to destroy all injurious microbes. No care in milking can ever entirely prevent their entrance into it.—Boston Cultivator.

RECIPES.

Salt Mackerel Broiled—Soak the mackerel for a while in lukewarm water; take up and wipe dry. Dip in melted butter, then in beaten egg, and roll in bread crumbs. Broil and serve with lemon juice and parsley, or maître d'hôtel butter.

St. George Pudding—One cup each of raisins, suet and molasses; three cups of flour, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful saleratus, two eggs. Boil or steam four hours. Serve with wine sauce.

Rusk—Melt half a pound of butter and mix it with two-thirds of a pint of milk, add flour to make a thick batter and three tablespoonfuls of yeast. Set the batter in a warm place until light. Beat two eggs with half a pound of granulated sugar and work it into the batter with the hand. Add a teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, and flour enough to make it sufficiently stiff to mould into cakes the size of biscuits. Let them rise till a spongy lightness. Bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

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\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, J. K. Burns.
Clerk Circuit Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk Circuit Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Commissioners Co Court, C. E. Beard, G. M. Kee, A. Barlow.
County Surveyor, George Baxter.
Coroner, George F. Moore.
County Board of Health, Dr. J. W. Price, L. M. McClintic, M. J. McNeel, J. C. Arbogast.
Justices, A. C. L. Gatewood, Split Rock, Charles Cook, H. H. Grose, Huntersville, Wm. L. Brown, Dunmore, G. R. Curry, Academy, Thomas Bruffey, Lohelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October.
County Court convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

LAW CARDS.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC
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Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

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Will practice in the Courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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LAWYER,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal business will receive prompt attention.

PHYSICIAN'S CARDS.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,

MONTREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

BEVERLY, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.,

HAS LOCATED AT

FRONT, W. VA.

Calls promptly answered.

"I WENT along musing when spring did waken all the world, When notes of birds came jargoning When brooks were great with clamoring, And skies in dreams were furled."
—W. W. Campbell.

In our musings a very worthy theme is the little seed one buries in the dust. It would be hard to find anything among the marvels of natural history more marvellous than this tiny embodiment of plant life. This mere speck to the vision is something mysterious, untracable, possessing a most persistent vitality, with an exact identity, reproducing the parent plant in genus, species, and even in individuality. In all its coverings there is the careful preparation for its separate life, and the exact process of its timely separation from the plant. After ripening it is taken by the forces that prepare it for a new life, carried by birds of the air, or borne on the breezes, or swept down the streams, until the soil receives it, and in secret dampness gives the germ a resurrection power that sends it forth to work out its assigned purpose of existence. The question how came this mysterious thing into being, carries one as far back as the wonderful first lines of Genesis to read "And God said let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit whose seed is in itself."

THERE was recently in Washington a national council of representative women, consisting of several hundred members. A Woman's Congress was permanently organized on the plan of the United States government. With such a council side by side with our masculine Congress, it looks as if the comparison might be sooner or later in favor of the feminine council. And many of the men who never expect to go to the masculine Congress, might welcome woman's rule as a solution for the great problems that seem so difficult for the masculine Congress to dispose of. The recent Council discussed the greater moral issues of humanity. It touched upon anthropology, anatomy, scriptural exegesis, civilization, evolution, finance, civil-polity, dress, reform, sanitation, divorce and the Justinian code, and wound up by asking itself if physical force is the basis of government, and decided this far-reaching and fundamental question in the negative. Nothing of recent occurrence seems to have been more suggestive of earnest, serious reflection on the tendencies of the age towards an era when spears and swords will be transformed into needles and scissors, as well as plowshares and pruning-hooks.

SYMPATHY.—The pale-faced passenger looked out of the car windows with exceeding interest. Finally he turned to his seat-mate. "You must think I never rode on the cars before," he said; "but the fact is, pardner, I just got out of the pen this mornin', an' it does me good to look around. It is goin' to be mighty tough, tho', facin' my old-time friends. I s'pose, tho', you ain't got much idea how a man feels in a case like that?" "Perhaps I have a better idea of your feelings than you think," said the other gentleman with a sad smile. "I am just getting home from Congress." —The Journal, Indianapolis.

NEARLY in the center of Cheboygan, Michigan, is a pile of snowdrift eight hundred feet long and sixty feet high.

THE information comes from Manitoba and the Canadian northwest in reference to school troubles between Catholics and Protestants. If pacific counsels, now unheeded, and wise moderation do not prevail, a war is impending so bitter in its nature as may overthrow the confederation of the Dominion. With grim determination the Catholics are contending for their parochial schools, while the Protestant majority with resolution declare that parochial schools, recently abolished by the action of the Manitoba Legislature, shall never be re-established. A week since the excitement was most intense on the Sabbath. In the churches officiating priests and preachers devoted their remarks to the immediate struggle, and used the beaten oil of the sanctuary to aggravate the kindling flames.

AT an election held in Webster County, Saturday, for the purpose of deciding the question of issuing \$15,000 bonds, the money to be invested in the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad, the vote resulted in an overwhelming victory for the bonds. It is expected that the road will be begun from the present terminus within another month as all of the surveys have been completed. The *Echo* has been kept busy giving the opinions of the citizens. Glade District has railway facilities, hence it has the finest school-house in the county and can afford six months school in the year and pay teachers higher salaries than any other district. The road has strenuous opposition, and one of the most pronounced objectors is asked how a road to Addison would ruin the market for farm products when this same person carries his produce to Pickens, a railroad station, in order to get better prices, and "because he can buy his goods cheaper there." His reply is looked for with some interest, for Pocahontas inquirers have to wrestle with similar problems. We believe, however, that a road worth making will be made without such a mite as county subscription.

A Bug in Your Ear.

At this time of year the owners of grass lands have to determine as to what extent they will stock them for the fall market. As far as we have heard stockmen talk, they have been universally hopeful of a greatly improved market for their cattle this fall. Cattle are now in good demand at good prices, and spring lambs are higher than they have been for years past, having been recently quoted in Baltimore at 11 cents. A good many stockmen have been buying all kinds of cattle very quickly and stocking up more fully than for years. This may prove the year of good prices the people have been waiting for so long, and if any considerable raise in prices does take place the people of this county will be flush with money.

Wool is said to be under perfect control by a monopoly. Some of them had a meeting in Wheeling short time since and the universal opinion is that wool will be very low this year. Ever since the trust first began to acquire control of the market, wool has been going down, because of their action, and they all the time working under the cover, and laying the blame on the national legislation. Neither McKinley or Wilson seemed to have had much effect on the price of wool.

MAIL bags can now be taken on and delivered from trains running sixty miles an hour.

For the Pocahontas Times.

Running Our Office.

Since adopting, to a certain extent, the style of the Arizona *Kicker*, we have met with great success, with a few exceptions, and we are still in good training and waiting all comers. Whatever modest assertions we may have made we hold ourselves perfectly accountable for, and the latching-string of our sanctum has ever remained on the outside to angry readers, and there are still a number of human beings who have so little regard for the forms with which nature has endowed them, that the said latching-string is occasionally pulled. Had we not have lost in an evil hour that philanthropy with which we were once so generously endowed, we would not leave the said latching-string on the outside, but continue to bar the door to angry readers, and save them from rushing to their destruction. And not only do we fear for our fellow man, but for ourselves. What with the pugilistic training which is incident to our new and improved style of running our paper, we fear that we may some day be enticed into the prize-ring, and lose the emoluments of the newspaper business, and accept instead the pittance which fall to the share of the prize-fighter, and instead of crowning our brow with laurels get a belt to encircle other portions of our body.

We are sorry to inform our readers that we have found a flaw in the great system of the *Kicker*, a periodical published in Arizona. It is not proof against a woman. Recently Miss Singleton, a highly respected female, sent in a contribution in the death-dealing way setting up her wrongs and heaving a certain abnoxious he-neighbor of hers over the coals in a perfectly awful manner. We weakly put off inserting the article, week after week, fearing the people were not ready for such strong stuff. Our inaction brought its own reward. We received a visit from our fair correspondent, and our usually pliable tongue deserted us in this trying ordeal. We received such treatment that we feel that the human race owes us an apology. Our lady visitor has never during the whole course of her life wished herself a man, than did we in echoing her wish during the interview. Some of our friends have since suggested holding her, but they were all at a safe distance, and none of them have ever been married. If she comes again we are going to get drunk, to drive away the tired feeling. Since the interview we learn that she has gone over to the opposition, and that she and the rival editor (who is a susceptible youth) are carrying on an interesting correspondence of which we are the theme. It bids fair to ripen into a happy marriage, but should she ever become the helpmeet of our esteemed contemporary, it will be an exigency which will require all our ingenuity to meet,—but till then *la-ra-ra-boom-dee*, as they say in *Triby*.

How pleasant it is to turn from the contemplation of the scene of our discomfiture to that in which we held our own with a giant lumber jobber, who claimed to have been offended by an article recently published in these columns. In it we had stated that the camp over which this Capt. Thims rules like a bloated potentate, was infested by a particularly large and bold breed of grey-backs, which had survived the civil war. We went on to state that if it were not for this identical camp, and possibly a few others, this result of the war would die out and become extinct. We give him credit of being a bold man with plenty of nerve, but he was a little frustrated when he heard that we had adopted a new style of running this office. He wished then to compromise by paying up his subscription in advance, and tried a mean, underhand trick to poison us by offering us one of his cigars, but we smoked a pipe. He

finally made a discomfited exit, and we were not sorry that we had been able to bluff the hearty Captain, and saved from marring such a figure of a man. He rushed into the lion's den and went back into the bosom of his family unscathed. As, on the whole, the Captain is a genial sort of a chap, we feel sure he will not forget that when we could have scotched him we did not.

Letter From the West.

BEATRICE, NEB. }
April 20, 1894. }

Editor Pocahontas Times:—It may be that my friends and relatives will enjoy reading in the columns of your paper a letter from me. Seven years ago in this month, I left Pocahontas for the West, coming to Beatrice, where I found as pretty and prosperous a country as ever a man wished to see. Everybody was living fast and making money; work was plentiful, wages good, and money no object. Any man with a little money, brains, or muscle could make a good living and save money. We found the people much more generous and hospitable than we had expected, and we have always had plenty of warm friends and the best of neighbors.

For four years, times were good and the country was on a continuous boom. Corn was piled up everywhere and the country was alive with hogs and cattle. Farmers made money, and the State settled up fast. But the Great Ruler of the universe saw proper to call a halt to this prosperous country, by way of a drought, and the rich fields which once produced such an abundance of grain, have failed almost entirely for three years in many parts of the State, and times are no more as they used to be. However, the people keep in good heart, and the farmers are putting out big crops this spring, and everything is looking well. We are having plenty of rain and the ground is in first-class condition. If this continues, the State of Nebraska will soon be on the boom again, for we have the soil, the locality, and, in short, we have the country, but we can do without the hot winds we have experienced in the last three years.

We had a very mild winter, with little or no snow, and fewer cold winds than usual.

We live in Beatrice, a city of 14,000 inhabitants, situated on the Blue River. It is a lovely city, with good society, good schools, and five churches.

A. M. Hartman, formerly of Pocahontas County, has traded his Nebraska farm for a farm in Kansas. "Risty" is a rustler, and has done well in the West.

Perry Mays is now at Noble, Ozark County, Missouri, and writes that he likes that country better than Nebraska.

Saying that we welcome the

Times as bringing news from our dear old home, which will always have a warm place in our hearts, it matters not to what country we drift, I remain faithfully yours,

J. W. McCLINTIC.

Quarterly meetings. First round

Lewisburg District:

Frankford	April 20, 21.
Levelton	" 27, 28.
Green Bank	May 4, 5.
Huntersville	" 11, 12.
Gillets	" 18, 19.
Hot Springs	" 25, 26.
Hinton	" 25, 26.
Millboro	June 1, 2.
Talcott	" 1, 2.
Greenville	" 8, 9.
Union	" 9, 10.
Alderson	" 15, 16.
Blue Sulphur	" 22, 23.
Bonecort and White Sul.	" 22, 23.
Alleghany	" 29, 30.
Covington	" 29, 30.
Clifton Forge	July 6, 7.
Alvon	" 13, 14.
Lewisburg	" 13, 14.

District Stewart's meeting, Lewisburg April 23: 11 A. M.

W. G. HAMMOND, P. E.

On the highway of life we are all out to take the rich man's dust.

"Beaver" is a very popular name in Pennsylvania, twenty-one towns having it in their names.

The 194 largest cities in the country show a steady uniform decrease in the average size of the family.

The New York Advertiser thinks it is significant that the greatest divines preach the shortest sermons.

Dr. Carroll estimates that 20,000,000 religious services, not counting the Sunday school, are held every year in the United States, and that 10,000,000 sermons are preached in 165,000 places of worship.

A large wholesale manufacturer of corsets says that there is a large and increasing demand for men's stays, and that many doctors are recommending their male patients to wear corsets as a cure for round shoulders or a weak back.

Public Opinion states that M. Raffalli, the celebrated French artist, in an interview recently, expressed the opinion that the decadence in French art was due to social causes. For the future of art he considers America the most promising country.

The New York Advertiser says a very large number of the clergy now read from type-written sermons, either doing the work themselves or dictating it to some member of the family taught to operate the machine. There is a popular impression that these type-written sermons facilitate "good delivery."

The Petit Journal hits at the New York Herald for stating that in case of a war between England and France, the latter country might, if her cause were just, "count upon the sympathy of one-third of the American citizens." "Then, the other two-thirds," quoth the Petit Journal, "would be against us, though our cause were just."

A French paper reports that at Vicksburg, Miss., a drunken man kicked his wife, causing her death. Filled with remorse, he had the guilty leg amputated, and out of the bones constructed a cross which he planted on the grave of his victim. And since then he has gone daily on a wooden leg to the cemetery to pray before the bone cross. "Touching, isn't it, this French story?" comments the incredulous New York Press.

Sir Henry Wrixon, of Victoria, Australia, who is now in this country for the purpose of studying its labor conditions, paid the following tribute to the United States Supreme Court the other day: "We recognize the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the greatest judicial institutions in the world. Its decisions command the greatest respect in every English court. While its decisions may not have the same technical precision as those in England, they are broader in principle and are recognized as fountain heads of the greatest principles of law."

Professor Heinrich Geffcken, writing in the Nineteenth Century, says that Germany has a war treasure of \$30,000,000 in coined gold lying in the Julius Tower of Spandau, a much larger sum than Caesar deposited and Mark Antony extricated from the temple of Ops; and that the other great Powers, France, England, Russia, and perhaps Austria, have each a like fund, more or less ready for instant use in the emergency of war. "If we credit these Powers with the same reserve as that possessed by Prussia," the New York Tribune estimates, "it withdraws from the commerce and currency of the world \$150,000,000 in gold, which is after all only about forty cents per capita for all the population of Europe, and is not so ruinous as at a first glance it might appear to be. Taken altogether, it is only an inconsiderable fraction of the cost of our Civil War, or the indemnity paid by France to Prussia after the campaign of Sedan and the downfall of the Empire. It is a good deal of money to be sure, to be kept in idleness, drawing no interest, and making no figure in bank balances, but it is sure to get into circulation again some time, and warm up the arterial flow of the world's commerce, as it ought to do, instead of lying idle in the crypts of fortresses."

THIS OLD COUNTRY.

Good times or bad times, we're with this country still—
With her on the mountain top, or slittin' down the hill!
Don't care how corn's a sellin'—if cotton's high or low,
This old country, brethren, is the best one that we know!

Good times or bad times, we're with this country still—
Every time we feel her shake, we have a friendly chill!
Don't care how things is goin'—nor how the tempests blow,
This here old country, brethren, is the best one that we know!

Good times or bad times, we're with this country still—
With her when we sow the grain, an when we go to mill
Don't care what's in the future—we'll whistle as we go,
For this old country, brethren, is the best one that we know!

—Atlanta Constitution.

MARY VERNER'S ROMANCE.



HEAVY curtains of darkness were swiftly enveloping the Great White canyon. Mary Verner pulled down the little window of the postoffice of which she was the mistress, swept the contents of the narrow counter into a drawer, and locked the door.

As she reached the low fence which ran before her house a hurried footstep sounded through the gathering gloom, and a man's voice said: "Is that you, Mary, my girl? You look little more than a ghost under the shadow of those bushes."

The girl—young and slender and graceful as a fawn—ran out into the lonely road.

"You've kept your promise, dear-est, and come to see me," she cried, as she threw herself into the arms of her lover.

Reuben Halse kissed the red lips so frankly offered him before he spoke.

"Yes, Mary, I've kept my promise, but I've come to say 'good-by'!"

"Good-by—good-by? You're going away? You're going to leave me—your sweetheart—your wife that is to be?" She clasped her arms closely about him and trembled like a leaf.

"My dear little girl, don't cry—don't grieve. You've been my sweetheart, faithful and true, but we can never marry."

The strong man's voice broke and died into silence.

"Go on; tell me the worst," sobbed the girl in his arms.

"Listen, dear. You know that lately things have gone wrong with me. The bit of money I'd saved for our wedding in the fall was stolen, and then the cabin I'd built for you down by the Blue Pools was burnt. Still there was the farm stock and your little purse of savings left, but the drought has killed the stock and—oh, Mary, how can I tell you?"

Mary drew apart from her lover and steadied her trembling form against the garden fence.

"Some one has robbed you of the money I gave you. Oh! my poor boy—"

She stretched forth her pitying hands toward the man before her, who only bowed his head and shuffled his feet in the thick white dust.

"Tell me, Reuben, tell me how it happened. Ah, surely you are not thinking I shall blame you for such a misfortune," and once more she crept to his side.

But Reuben thrust her from him.

"'Twas no misfortune; 'twas a crime. Your little savings, those few coins you've starved and scraped to keep, lie there."

He pointed with his lean, brown hand down the canyon to where, amidst a dense mass of foliage, a few lights twinkled.

Mary staggered.

"Down there? At Ffolliott's?"

"Aye, lass—at Ffolliott's! I lost it all at faro last night."

For a moment no sound but the evening breeze whispering among the creepers and bushes and the harsh note of a night bird broke the silence.

Then a woman's voice, tender and low and full of tears, murmured: "Reuben, dear Reuben, I forgive you."

Reuben Halse flung his arms above his head and gave a little cry.

"Don't, Mary, don't! I rather you would strike me!"

The stars twinkled their diamond eyes on the man and girl as they said farewell. For Reuben had settled to leave the canyon that night.

"Bill Redfern, One-Eyed Sammy and Joe the Portuguese are going, too. We're all broke, and may as well starve out there," and he waved his hand toward the wide forest land of Arizona. "As in this canyon here. Don't sob so, my girl, you'll break my heart. I'm not worth a tear from

your pretty eyes or a choke in your white throat. But, Mary, you might pray for me sometimes, and when you're married to a good chap as don't go to Ffolliott's and neglect his farm for the tables and the bar, think of me, who loved you, but was not worthy to have you."

One kiss on her brow, then a clatter of galloping hoofs, and Mary Verner was free to go back into her log cabin and sob out her heart till the dawn.

Reuben Halse and his companion had left the Great White canyon for a week. Mary's cheeks, never very full of color, had grown pale and heavy, and blue lines beneath her large eyes told of sleepless nights and many tears.

Yet, Paul Harding—"Beauty" Paul, as he was called in the canyon—thought he had never seen Mary so lovely, as he clattered up to the door of the postoffice one morning, and asked the young postmistress if there was anything for him.

He watched, with his handsome dark eyes, her small white fingers go through the letters lying on the counter before her.

But she finally shook her head.

"Nothing for you to-day."

Yet Paul seemed loath to go. He pulled his long, lanky mustache, jingled his spurred boots upon the floor, and continued to stare through the pigeon-hole window at the girl, as she flitted about her usual business.

"Anything I can do for you?" she asked him presently.

"No," Paul said slowly, taking in every detail of the girl's pretty figure, clad in a cotton frock of gentian blue.

"But might I speak to you one minute—privately?"

"You can say what you've got to say where you are."

He stared silently, first at his boots, and as his eyes wandered up they lit on the snowy shelves of bright and simple utensils and shining saucepans which lined the walls.

"How different you keep your place from what a man's shanty is—"

But she stayed his compliments.

"You live down by the Blue Pools, don't you?"

"Yes, next to Reuben Halse till his place was burnt out and he came into my shanty. I saw Rube three days back."

"You saw Rube?" Mary clasped her hands above her heart.

"Yes. He and his chums passed through Long Tom's ranch. I've been out there this two months past helping him brand and count the cattle. Rube told me that you and he had parted and the reason why. He asked me to look after you a bit. You see, we'd been good pals, and I'd like to do him a turn when he's gone under. You will let me look after you now and again, won't you, for Rube's sake?"

The handsome cowboy, straight as a dart, tall and strong as a giant, clad in the picturesque rough clothes of his calling, bent like a reed before the tiny blue-clad figure of the post-mistress, who laid a slender white hand in his great palm and lifted her violet eyes to his dark ones.

"Surely, Paul Harding, for Rube's sake, you may look after me when I can't look after myself."

With that soft glance burning in his brain and those gentle words pulsing in his ears, "Beauty" Paul swung himself into his peaked saddle and sent his horse full speed down the hill to Ffolliott's saloon.

It was for Rube's sake that the following Sunday Paul dressed himself in his best, brought a little two-wheeled cart, gay with bells and bright colors, to Mary's door and asked her to drive out with him.

The day was fair, and "Beauty" Paul amused her with stories of Rube, and when they came to an end he told her of his own home, in the heart of a green county in England. He made her laugh with his tales of college life, and shudder with his description of the campaign in Egypt, which he had gone through. Only he did not tell her how he, an English gentleman and a gallant officer, came to be loafing and drinking and gambling away his days and his health in the Great White canyon. Paul Harding—degraded as he was, and lacking in reverence for women—at least had too much respect for the little post-mistress to tell her that black page in his life.

The day was an entire success, but it left a bitter after-taste in Mary's mouth when she heard the next morning that Paul had spent the night at Ffolliott's, drinking and bawling till dawn.

The next Sunday Mary shut herself within her log cabin, and neither the blue sky nor the gay cart and smartly caparisoned horse nor "Beauty" Paul himself could wheedle her out. She would not be seen, she said sternly, with one of Ffolliott's lot. She, however, relented and forgave him on his promise to amend for her sake.

As weeks and months went by, and the green of the canyon changed to red and gold, Paul found that, if he was to "look after" Mary, he had to give up the saloon.

And, indeed, for a space, Ffolliott's knew him not; till one October morning his allowance—the money which bought his family freedom from his disgraceful presence—arrived from England. For the next week Ffolliott's was a pandemonium, with the "Beauty" as presiding demon.

Mary heard of it and refused to speak to or look at him. Then it was that he hung himself before her one day, and prayed her to save him from that from which he was powerless to save himself—from drink and dice and bad companions. And she did what other good women have done before her and will do again. She placed her hand in his and, with her heart full of Rube Halse, she promised to marry Paul—for his soul's sake.

All through that long, bitter winter she held to her promise. At Christmas she broke from her control, and she did not speak to him for days, but she ended by forgiving. When he was with Mary he vowed not to set foot in Ffolliott's again, never to taste another drop of whisky, nor look at a card.

But once beyond the sound of her low voice, the touch of her small hand, and his resolutions melted like the winter snows.

The eve of their marriage day arrived and with it Paul's allowance from England. The occasion and the opportunity suggested a carouse and Paul informed the "boys" he would be standing treat at Ffolliott's that he was night for the last time. The bar was soon crowded, for the "Beauty" was just the song-singer, yarn-teller, whisky-drinking scamp who would be popular among the wild crew, especially as he stood so long as the bar-tender would stand him.

Paul was full of liquor—he had drunk Mary's health with every man in the place—and he was also full of luck for once in a way. A pile of gold lay before him on the table and he was just proposing another round in Mary's honor, when big Bill Redfern strode in and was greeted with a shout of "Halloo, Bill, you back! What luck, pard?"

"Luck, my lad! I leave luck to fools and deadbeats. I've been working and, thank God, I've worked for something. I've put my sweat and muscle into the ground and I've struck ore! None of your dust or pockets, but a vein as broad as an ox's back and as long as a river. And so I've come back with Rube."

Paul looked up with a start. His eyes flashed and he seemed to grow sober in a moment as the situation presented itself. Here was he drunk in a gambling hell on the eve of his marriage with Mary and Rube had come back.

"What did you say?" he muttered.

"I said Rube and I had come back. But don't let me disturb the game."

"The game is up!" cried Paul with an oath as he struck the table and made the money jingle.

"Had bad luck, eh?" said Bill.

"Sorry for you."

"Keep your sorrow to yourself and your partner, Reuben Halse."

"Come, come," said Bill, good humoredly, have a drink; I'm standing treat, and as to Rube, here's his health and Mary's!"

"I'm standing treat!" shouted Paul, springing up.

"Have a drink with me!" And with this he flung his liquor in Bill's face and made a rush at him.

A pistol flashed, a pale blue puff of smoke died in the air, and "Beauty" Paul lay stone dead on Ffolliott's floor.

Some of them went up to the post-office to break the news to Mary. There was a light in the window, and by it they saw Rube and she sitting talking. Quietly, and with bowed heads, they left the cottage and returned to Ffolliott's without fulfilling their mission.

Next day a rough-and-ready jarr, having reconsidered all the circumstances of the case and with due appreciation of Bill Redfern's well known prowess as a dead shot, decided that Paul had courted on purpose a certain death, and they returned a verdict of "suicide while of unusual mind."—Chicago Times.

WISE WORDS.

Rank and riches are chains of gold, but still chains.—Ruffini.

Of all virtues, justice is the best; valor without it is a pest.—Waller.

In the meanest hut is a romance, if you but know the hearts there.—Van Ense.

Clear writers, like clear fountains, do not seem so deep as they are.—Landon.

What is birth to a man if it be a stain to his dead ancestors to have left such an offspring.—Sir P. Sidney.

There is as much responsibility in imparting your own secrets as in keeping those of your neighbor.—Darley.

Enough; here is a world of love; no more we ask to know; the heart will guide thy ways about that shaped thy task below.—O. W. Holmes.

Gloom and sadness are poison to us, the origin of hysteria, which is a disease of the imagination caused by vexation and supported by fear.—Sevigne.

Men perished in winter winds till one smote fire from flintstones coldly hiding what they held, the red spark treasured from the kindling sun.—Edwin Arnold.

Perhaps some habitant of far-off star, born to the heritage of loftier powers, although we cannot scan his glowing world, yet surveys ours.—M. E. W. Sherwood.

THE MERRY SIDE.

STORIES THAT ARE FUNNY MEN OF THE

In Danger—The Merry A Sequence—Not Wpected—Money and

Oh! may angels visit her With their shining wings Protecting from danger may She sleep in a lulling bed

"How intelligent Well Yes; she is home"

THE MARRIED First Kickerbom have any entries at the Second Kickerbom daughters.—Puck.

MONEY AND W "Yes," said Mr. Sou like money, and money "How is that?" Inqui "Money talks."—New

VERBATELY He—"Do you think more admirers than br She—"I don't know some of the girls who rience in both capelle

NOT WHAT SHE IS Mrs. de Vers—"I daughter took her b mother."

The Count—"How should hat so deprived

THOUGHT AND SHE She—"Now, I give I don't feel like quarreling."

He—"Don't worry, yourself again before

PLENTY OF CO Bingo—"Now that in the country, I sh would find it lonel and forth on the train Witherby—"Not at always have a servant—Life.

DEADENED Parke—"What a storm we had last nig Lane—"Did we?" Parke—"Great hear it?"

Lane—"No. My colic."—Life.

SHE WAS INT Mr. Hunker (at Mr. "You can tell a horse at his teeth."

Miss Keedick (d "How old does a ho fore it is necessary set?"—Judge.

TAKING CH Brown—"Hear ab in Smith's?" They desperate set of fall Mrs. Brown—"W Brown—"Made the kitchen and ate some home made cake."

LURING TH "I notice that the restaurant next d choicest cuts and th looking vegetables rors in his window."

"Yes; he evident people food her ref

A LUCKY "Fayles is a stig the fact that abili count."

"How's that?" "He never could rectly and now he's can't success as a w rice."—Chicago Re

GOOD "Mother," ob Balfanz, a bright "I observe that th ated into five piec but four of us at the significance of

"That," replied ing her son with a "is for manners."

"Ah, then," ret ing pleasantly, "a referred to as m will take the piec

TRUE TO One morning a his office and mo his bookkeeper, s services just twa at the same time envelope with the serve you as a m occasion." The not venture at d velope, until one a nod and a smile And what do you The banker's pl nothing more dumb.

"Well, what d his principal inq "It's just like

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

WOMEN TOOK PART IN THE ELECTION IN COLORADO.

They Not Only Voted Themselves, But Insisted Upon the Men Voting—Scenes at the Polls.

WOMEN voted for all candidates at the recent election in Colorado. A Denver letter to the New York Sun describes the scenes and incidents on Election Day as follows: The total vote in Colorado was in round numbers 150,000 this year. Two years ago it was 93,000, although 1892 was a Presidential year and there was a strong desire to make a stand for the silver cause. Furthermore, times were good in 1892, and the mining districts were more populous than at this election. The phenomenal increase in votes over two years ago does not indicate an increase in population in Colorado. Facts disprove that. The women voted to fully ninety per cent. of their registration, and their enthusiasm was reflected in

to go elsewhere to find discord and trouble. The lines for the first two or three hours contained from 100 to 300 voters, but by 11 o'clock the rush was ended, and then during the remaining



MRS. H. D. STEVENS. MARTHA A. PEAKE. Prominent Women Suffragists.

hours the polls were practically deserted. An occasional voter would drop in, cast his ballot, and depart as quietly as he had come. Women in pairs and in small parties would enter the booths, prepare their ballots, deposit them in the boxes, and go without a word. There was a general expression of satisfaction on their faces. The women were more expeditious in voting than were the men. They voted straight ballots, which required

men and business men stirred themselves to draw in the few stragglers. Women in couples and in open buggies rode from house to house insisting that the laggards must come out. In one precinct in the residence district of Capitol Hill only two registered voters failed to vote. The sick were carried to the polls; the busy man was hunted out and persuaded to take time to vote. In several instances women made repeated visits until they had forced the indifferent to the polls.

One old lady had declared upon hearing the news that women had received the franchise that she hoped she might die before one of her daughters disgraced her by going to the polls. As the campaign progressed she became interested so that, as a consequence, she was among the early voters at the polls on Election Day, and cast her ballot before her daughters did. The sentiment in favor of the general interest in the election. It was a growth from above to below. The best people of the State took up the matter first, and then the ignorant, the indifferent and those who had opposed woman suffrage were compelled to acknowledge that the act of voting did not degrade woman in the slightest degree.

Transporting Goods in Colombia.

Consul Pellet, of Barranquilla, Colombia, writes as follows to the State Department at Washington:

From the several landings on the river (save at Puerto Berrio, whence a railroad extends several miles into the country) goods are transported on mule back. Sometimes light, fragile goods are taken on the backs of Indian women, a broad hempen strap passing across the forehead. I have seen many of them marching "Indian file" over the mountains to Bogota. Packages for inland transportation should not weigh over 125 pounds. Two of such packages constitute a "carga," or a beast's burden.

Pianos are transported over the mountains by Indians, the instrument being slung to long, stout poles. The Indians are divided into relays. To the near-by villages goods are transported on "burros" (donkeys), as shown in the illustration. I have seen a drove of these patient little an-



BARRANQUILLA EXPRESS FREIGHT.

imals coming in from Sabanaia, twelve leagues distant, each bearing two bales of cotton weighing 125 pounds apiece, having neither stopped nor rested by the way.

Gladstone's Unmarried Daughter.

William E. Gladstone has a daughter, Miss Helen, who is worthy the name. The ex-Premier's son, exclusive of Herbert, have been quiet men, preferring the life of a clergyman or a country gentleman to great careers, but Miss Helen is an active worker in all fields. She is one of three girls, the other two being married, and she has five brothers, all grown to manhood.

Miss Gladstone's work has been principally in the direction of higher education for women. She has done a great deal to give advantages to the daughters of the poor but respectable working people of the country around Hawarden, and her efforts to open colleges to both sexes have in several cases been rewarded. She is not unlike her father in appearance. She has the same broad, philosophic



MISS HELEN GLADSTONE.

mouth, and the same calm, argumentative eyes. If Miss Gladstone is ever married it will be to some statesman or man of great prominence, for she is declared to hate commonplace men.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO WASH PRINTS.

Calicoes, ginghams and chambrays cannot be properly washed along with the white clothes. They need a much quicker process, and the long delays of an ordinary washday would ruin them.

To set the colors soak the dress a few minutes before beginning the regular washing. If there is much pink, purple, lavender or green in the goods, strong cold alum water is the best. For reds, yellows, browns and the like, use about one ounce of sugar of lead to a gallon of water. For black and white combinations, whether striped or in the form of gray, dissolve two handfuls of salt in a tub of cold water.

Do not use boiling but merely warm water to wash colored cottons. Powdered borax is better than soap to clean them, for it does not affect the colors. Then wash hastily through warm bran water, rinse twice, blue if the colors require bluing, wring, starch on the wrong side with well-made, smooth starch, and hang in a breezy but not sunny place until the dresses are absolutely dry. The sun would fade the colors. Sprinkle even and finely, but not too much, roll away for awhile, and then iron the untripped parts on the wrong side; knifles, tucks and the like on the right.—American Agriculturist.

ART IN BREADMAKING.

At the same lesson where Mrs. Rorot treated Vienna bread she also took up whole wheat bread, which is considered extremely nutritious and wholesome.

It was a noticeable fact that the dough and sponge of the whole wheat bread was entirely different from that of the Vienna. In the pan it was weighty to the touch, and on the kneading board proved itself far from elastic. The whole wheat is the grain robbed of the husk. It is nitrogenous and contains phosphates, therefore it is most nutritious, and away and beyond the white bread in the matter of healthful properties. The recipe for this is one quart of liquid, which may be one-half milk and one-half water. Scald the milk and add the water to it. When lukewarm add one cake of dissolved yeast, one teaspoonful of salt and sufficient whole wheat flour to make dough, like white bread. Knead until soft and elastic, cover in a bowl or pan and let it stand three hours, then mould, put in greased square pan and stand aside for one hour; after which bake in a moderately slow oven.

A flour rich in gluten soon becomes elastic. Keep the sponge at the first kneading at a temperature of sixty-eight to seventy degrees. To make sure of your yeast, never use a cake that is the least bit soft or has any other odor than that which belongs to it by nature. The square loaf requires a slow oven, the more slender Vienna form a quick one.

In home-made yeast there is a mingling of weeds, as yeast of this order is uncultivated, while in the German variety all the weeds have been expunged, and in one tiny cake there are ten thousand times as many yeast germs as in a cup of home-made yeast.

Corn bread was next taken up, and the recipe for that was given as follows: One-half pint of boiling water, mixed with one-half pint of corn flour until the combination is free from lumps and is perfectly smooth. Add one-half cup of milk and place on the fire, cooking until it is scalded; add one-half a yeast cake, one-half teaspoonful of salt and sufficient wheat flour to make a thin dough.

Add this flour slowly and finally tip the bowl toward you and beat vigorously for a few minutes. Nearly all bread requires kneading, and this portion of the process of bread making is largely the secret of its success or failure. It should be done lightly, delicately, but very thoroughly, and with the ball of the hand.—New York Journal.

RECIPES.

Cocoanut Pyramids—Whip the whites of five eggs as for icing, add one pound of powdered sugar while doing this until it will stand alone, then beat in one cup of grated cocoanut. Shape into pyramids upon a dish and serve.

Hickory-Nut Macaroons—To one and a half cups of hickory-nut meats pounded fine add ground nutmeg and nutmeg to taste. Make a frosting as for cakes, stir in the meats and spices. Flour the hands and roll the mixture into balls about the size of a nutmeg. Lay them on tins well buttered, giving room to spread; bake in a quick oven. Use washed butter for greasing the tins, as lard or salt butter gives an unpleasant taste.

Beefsteak and Oysters—For a steak of from two to three pounds use a quart of oysters, from which all bits of shell have been removed. Boil the steak without salting it, as quickly as possible, placing it close to a very hot fire; as soon as it brown season with salt and pepper, put it on a hot platter and put over it the oysters. Lay on the oysters about two tablespoonfuls of butter cut in half-inch pieces, and put the dish into a very hot oven until the oysters are done, which will be as soon as their edges begin to curl. Serve the dish hot at once.

AS HIS MOTHER USED TO DO. He criticized her puddings, and he found fault with her cake; He wished she'd make such himself as his mother used to make; She didn't wash the dishes and she didn't make a stew; Nor even mend his stockings, as his mother used to do.

His mother had six children, but by night her work was done; His wife seemed dragging always, yet she only had the one; His mother always was well dressed, his wife would be so too; (If only she would manage as his mother used to do.

Oh, well! she was not perfect, though she tried to do her best; Gilt at length she thought it better time to come to have a rest; So when one day he went the same old rick made all through; She turned and faced his ears, just as his mother used to do.

—Robt. B. Sander Herald.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A blanket mortgage furnishes but a poor house-warming.—Puck.

Alice—"Beauty is but skin deep. Mand (spitefully)—"Who told you?"—Puck.

The man that rides your pockets should be shot-gunned.—Dunsville (N. Y.) Breeze.

A man may be beside himself, and yet have no idea how ridiculous he looks.—Puck.

The man next door always has one advantage over me. That's in his neighbors.—Puck.

"The Missing Link"—The one the dog stole in the Bologna sausage factory.—Dunsville (N. Y.) Breeze.

The virtues made of necessity always appear as if the material couldn't have been very abundant.—Puck.

"Is Miss Elder's hair artificial?" "Oh, no; it is human hair." "I mean it is her own?" "Certainly; she bought it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

And now the busy office man Will find one duty more; When'er 'tis cold he'll have to yell, "Come back and close the door!"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. Flacid—"Where were you last night?" Mr. P.—"At a stag party, my dear." "I thought so when I heard you staggering upstairs."—Philadelphia Record.

Friend—"Are you superstitious? Do you believe in signs?" Successful Merchant—"No; newspaper advertisements are better, and cheaper."—Printers' Ink.

A man may think he adores a woman. But his love is put to a terrible strain when she asks him to button her shoes with a hairpin.—New York Herald.

Tailor—"I hear that you have paid my rival, while you owe me for two suits." Student—"Who dares to accuse me of such a preposterous thing?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Trivet—"You know Charlie Dummit, didn't you?" Dicer—"He went West and was lynched." Trivet—"Is that really so? Well, Dummit always was high strung."—Harlem Life.

One little girl in the slums—"Wot yer say she died of?" The other one—"Eating a tuppenny ice on the top of 'ol pudden'." The first mentioned—"Lor! what a jolly death."—Tid-Bits.

Tough—"Have you got pull enough in Washington to get a patent for me?" Patent Lawyer—"What is your invention?" Tough—"It's a pneumatic tire for perforce clubs."—Good News.

McSwatters—"Is Clanghorn a finished author?" McSwatters—"Yes, you see, he called on Woolly, of the Fowler, and called him a liar; and well, you know Woolly."—Syracuse Post.

Old Friend—"Seems to me you are paying your cook pretty stiff wages." Jimson—"Have to; if I don't she'll leave, and then my wife will have to do the cooking herself."—New York Weekly.

Clerk—"Here's some of the fresh cracked wheat. Would you like a package of it?" Mrs. Newcash—"Young man, when I want damaged goods I'll let you know."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. Workaday—"Oh, I do so like to see a good, strong, determined man." Mr. Workaday (straightening)—"So do I, my dear." Mrs. W.—"John, the coal hod is empty."—Boston Courier.

"You are charged with having voted five times in one day," said the Judge, sternly. "I am charged, am I?" repeated the prisoner. "That's mighty odd. I expected to be paid for it."—New York Sun.

Miss De Fashion (a few years hence)—"You are wanted at the telephone." Mrs. De Fashion—"Oh, dear! I presume it's Mrs. De Style, to return my telephone call. I hope she won't talk long."—New York Weekly.

He (pleadingly)—"Why can't we be married right away?" She (coolly)—"Oh, I can't bear to leave father alone just yet." He (earnestly)—"But, my darling, he has had you such a long, long time." She (freezingly)—"Sir!"—Brooklyn Life.



WAITING THEIR TURN AT THE POLLS.

the awakened interest taken by the male voters.

Allover the State on the eve of Election Day the women went to bed early with one prominent thought in their minds. They would go to the polls on the morrow; they would go early for fear that some unforeseen circumstance might rob them of the opportunity to vote. This sentiment was shared by the men, who took rather a humorous interest in the experiment. Had it not been for the interest taken by the women of the household many men would not have bothered about voting at all, to say nothing of getting out early to vote.

In Denver by half-past 6 o'clock in the morning every voting precinct, from Capitol Hill to the Platte River bottoms, presented an interesting spectacle. Men and women of all sorts and conditions had assembled to await the opening of the polls at 7 o'clock. The air was crisp at that hour, but the workman was used to the chill of early morning, their wives and daughters, wrapped in shawls and cloaks of rather antiquated style, were unmindful of the cool air, while the late risers of the fashionable districts for once realized the beauty of an early morning in Colorado. D. E. Moffatt, President of the First National Bank and one of the wealthiest men in Colorado, was

the placing of a single "X" alongside the party emblem. The men were slower and more deliberate. In one precinct twenty-six votes were cast in twenty minutes, of which seventeen were by women. The average in many precincts was one a minute. Never was so much straight-ticket voting done. Few ballots were spoiled, and the reports of the election judges indicated that more men had to be assisted to vote than women. Yet in the counting only a very small percentage of errors was discovered. One vote showed that the voter, evidently a woman, had voted for every candidate on every ticket by placing an X in every space. A few had placed the cross opposite the name of the candidate for Governor instead of the designated place, beside the party emblem.

Women in Denver were unusually well prepared for Election Day, for they had been playing at election for weeks. In almost every precinct mock elections had been conducted. Sample ballots were used, and all the accessories of judges, clerks and challengers were employed. Many women voted again and again until they were thoroughly familiar with the Australian ballot, which in Colorado is rather a complicated affair. Intelligent people learned how to vote a scratched ballot properly, and many



IN THE VOTING BOOTH.

out with his wife before the polls opened and stood in line with the day laborer awaiting his turn to vote. In many instances a family of several voters, including the servants, went in a body to the polls.

Few women had to go to the polls unattended. The went to the theatre or church with escorts. Often one man would have several women under his charge. The utmost good humor and good order prevailed. In the bright sunlight of the early morning the long lines of men and women were a curious study. Everybody was chatting informally with his neighbor, not of the issues of the day nor with an idea of influencing votes, but of the breakfast yet untasted, or of the unique experience which each was enjoying. A mounted police officer appearing would be chaffed and told

did so, though the majority of ballots in every precinct were straight party votes.

The remarkable feature of early voting was observed all over the State. In Cripple Creek, especially, the early morning lines were very long. In mining camps and in quiet country precincts the women turned out early and generally with escorts. There, as in Denver, the desire of the women to vote induced the men to go to the polls quite generally. That more women voted in Colorado than men would be an absurd statement. Nor can it be said that the percentage of female voters exceeded that of the males, but the undisputed fact remains that this time the women thoroughly aroused the men and caused them to cast a heavier vote everywhere than heretofore.

As the Election Day waned the wo-

POCAHONTAS TIMES.
ANDREW PRICH, EDITOR
Marlinton, Friday, April 26, 1895
Official Paper of Pocahontas County.
Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.
Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.
A decision declaring the Wall-ton election law constitutional, has been handed down by the Supreme Court of Virginia. The law is practically the same as our Australian system of voting.

In New York city, Mayor Strong who was elected by the lavish use of the word reform, has disappointed his constituents by refusing to turn the Tammany office-holders out. He has made only 200 changes out of a possible 17,000.
BEEF is higher in the city markets at this time than it has been for twenty-three years. Many of our stockmen are raking the county for all manner of stock which will be fit to ship this fall. Others who have gained the reputation of being equally long-headed, remark that "many a man has been busted just that way," and are fearful that it is no special sign of a better market this fall.

PROFESSOR GARNER, the man who professes to understand the monkey language, has been exposed. He recently went to the Congo to dwell in the jungles and take down stenographic notes of what he overheard, intending to divulge the most sacred secrets of the most respectable of monkey families. Instead of doing this, he took lodgings with a missionary, and proceeded to make up his lies out of his head. The missionary came to France and denounced him not only as an imposter in science but as a regular sponge in the way of a visitor. Garner evidently believes in writing a book about things no one knows any thing about.

Wool clothing is cheaper now than ever before in the history of the world. This does not afford the wool growers of this county much satisfaction. No one expects any great advance in the price of wool this year over the price last year. The production of wool is unlike that of any other crop. It is merely an incident of sheep raising and its production depends almost wholly on the price of mutton. If wool were not an article of commerce, still it would be produced and clipped even though it was only to be destroyed or considered merely waste matter. This is a complication not often taken into consideration when the price of wool is in question.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has called down innumerable anathemas upon its head for its recent decision declaring the law unconstitutional which restricts women employed in factories from working more than eight hours per day. The court held that the time of a woman was her property to dispose of as she saw fit, and that no restrictions could be placed upon her as long as it was done in a legal manner. This is a great triumph for the sweating system, and the inhuman drivers taking courage from this decision will have the life of the toiling woman who prefers work to degradation. Under this law a woman might sell herself into absolute slavery. It is impossible to say what effect this decision will have on posterity, or what social horror may be the result of the court refusing to recognize the humane endeavor of the legislature to save these women from the cruelty of their employers.

It seems certain from newspaper reports that some eight months ago a mistake was made by the authorities of the insane asylum at Weston, which is not at all pleasant to contemplate. A female inmate died, and Christopher Tetrick, of Ritchie county, was notified that his wife, who has been an inmate of the asylum for several years, was dead. He brought the body home and it was interred as the body of his wife. It turns out now that Tetrick's wife is still alive. There must have been a remarkable resemblance between the two women. This incident, if true, illustrates how dead to the world is the insane person, when even their identification depends on their keepers.

The Marble of Pocahontas.
Mr. B. M. Yeager has recently been investigating the quantity and quality of the marble discovered last year on Capt. William L. McNeel's farm, near Academy. Specimens have been sent by Capt. McNeel to several of the great capitalists of West Virginia, and all have pronounced it a very valuable variety of Tennessee marble. It varies in color from black to red, the black being considered the most valuable.
The monied men seemed to scout the idea that any quantity of marble could be found in this county, and said they could only be convinced when they saw a piece from this county too big to have been carried in by hand. The result of Mr. Yeager's investigation convinces him that the vein extends through the entire length of West Pocahontas. He found a vein 12 feet in thickness on farms owned by himself and R. B. Kerr, in upper Pocahontas, fifty or more miles from where Captain McNeel has opened his prospective quarry. He has taken a big box of samples to the city with him to ascertain the value.

Our Dramatic President.
When the ministers of the Baltimore Conference went to see President Cleveland, on his special invitation, Rev. John A. Taylor, of this county was named as the man who should act as spokesman for the body of ministers. The President afforded them a very gracious reception, and it was one of the great events of the visit to Washington. Mr. Taylor made a few appropriate remarks saying that the prayers of the Conference were with him and his Congress. The President tried to give them a very kindly look and quell them with his eye and said most solemnly, "Gentlemen, your prayers are needed!" The ministers didn't awe worth a cent, and the fat President must have failed to make himself impressive, for the preachers broke out into one big laugh, and so we suppose that the President is more of a comedian than a tragedian.

Rich Mountain Items.
We have been having very changeable weather. Saturday before Easter we had snow, hail, rain, and sunshine.
Mr. Jarad Hiner, of Doe Hill, brought a drove of 58 cattle out to Rich Mountain to summer. Also Mr. J. W. Hevener, of Hightown, brought a drove of sixty.
Miss Sarah Simmons, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Hedrick, of Thorn Groves, has come home to attend school. We won't tell who brought her!
Rev. Alexander preached for us at the Sink school-house Easter Sunday.
Mr. Amos Shrader, of Dunmore, passed through this vicinity on his way to Gandy Creek to get work.
Miss Riley thinks it is a bad out, such a mountain country as this, and can't get pasture two or three months for one horse!
Mr. Adam Hedrick, who has been spending a few days with his best girl, has returned to his home on Dry Fork.

NOTICE!—Having just arrived from the eastern markets, where I bought a complete line of general merchandise, my spring opening will commence Saturday, April 27. Everybody is invited to come in and examine my stock whether you wish to buy or not. Very truly,
Marlinton, W. Va. P. GOLDEN

The Evolution of the News Item.
Nothing affords keener interest than to read the great number of West Virginia newspapers. They are the indicators of the state of affairs in their respective counties, and readers see what is filling the minds of the people of the different sections, as far as he has any business to know. Of minor interest is the watching the evolution of the News Item as it is printed for many a weary week, gathering interest as it makes its round. To illustrate the point, we will suppose there has been an occurrence in this county which the local press reports, and the exchanges copy as follows:

"YESTERDAY Bill Stone and Ed. Blaine had an altercation on the street, having fallen out over a trifling matter, and blows passed. They were soon separated and fined by the Mayor \$1 each and costs."—*Pocahontas Post*.

"In Pocahontas County, last week Messrs. William Stone and Edward Blaine, two prominent citizens, met at the county seat and engaged in fistfights, having fallen out over a woman. Both were badly bruised, and arrested and fined \$10 each and costs."—*Greenbrier Gossip*.

"A BLOODY battle took place in Pocahontas County, last week, between William Stone and Edward Blaine, two extensive stock raisers of that county. They fell out concerning the ownership of a steer. Stone struck Blaine with his cane, Blaine returned the blow, and a desperate fight ensued. Blaine had his ear bitten off, Stone was left unconscious on the field, and both were bound over to await the action of the grand jury."—*Hardy Hustler*.

"LAST week, two prominent land-owners named Stone and Blaine of Pocahontas County, came to the Clerk's office to settle a controversy concerning a tract of land. They got into a dispute and soon opened hostilities. Stone threw a paper-weight at Blaine and knocked him down, and jumped on him and trampled him most brutally. The County Clerk, who tried to separate them, was dangerously cut by Blaine, and both were badly injured. Stone was arrested, and gave bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of \$1000."—*Marion Multiplier*.

Special to The Regulator:
"News has reached us of a bloody affray in Pocahontas County. Yesterday Big Bill Stone and 'Cap' Ed. Blaine, two noted desperadoes from Bitter Creek, came into the county seat of that county and met on the main street of the town. Bad blood existed between the two young men on account of a rivalry occasioned by both paying attention to old man Dave Sundown's pretty daughter, Pamela. Both were armed with revolvers. 'Big Bill' ensconced himself behind a horse-block, and 'Cap' took refuge behind an empty coaloil barrel. They both fired a number of times without effect, and the street was deserted. Finally they threw their revolvers away, by mutual consent, and advanced to have it out with their fists. 'Cap' Blaine had a spring dirk with which he stabbed 'Big Bill,' who was trying to open his pocket knife. Stone cannot recover, and Blaine has been remanded to jail and bail refused."—*Wheeling Regulator*.

"REV. C. R. GOODMAN has commenced his evangelical labors in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. His work lies in a rugged county lying on the summits of the Alleghenies, and among the rough mountaineers of that section. But recently a couple of desperadoes met at the county seat and engaged in a fusillade of rifles and small arms in which both were killed. The people are used to such occurrences, and simply ran away and hid until the outlaws were done butchering each other. With such characters does the Rev. Goodman have to deal, and whom he will endeavor to reclaim as brands are snatched from the burning. May he be abundantly blessed in his labors, is the wish of *The Christian Recorder*."

Cowper read only his Bible and his prayer book.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on the second day of April 1895, in the chancery cause of Jas. V. Cackley's executor against Jas. T. Rose

The undersigned special Commissioner will proceed to sell on the 18th day of June, 1895, in front of the court house door of Pocahontas the court house door of Pocahontas the tract of land highest bidder, to the County, at public auction, to the said James T. Rose, in the bill the said James T. Rose, in the bill and proceedings in above cause mentioned. This land is situated upon the waters of Stamping Creek adjoining the lands of A. D. Grimes' estate, the lands formerly owned by Charles Stewart, and others, is very fertile and well watered and has upon it a comfortable dwelling and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. N. C. McNEIL, Special Commissioner.

J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, do certify that bond has been executed by the above Special Commissioner as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia
vs.
One hundred acres
and
Fifteen acres

In the matter of forfeited lands. On motion of B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Lands of this county, the above cause of the State of West Virginia vs. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen Acres is referred to N. C. McNeil, one of the Commissioners of this Court, who shall take, state, and report to court the following matters of account, viz: 1st—Whether or not the two tracts set forth in the bill as waste and unappropriated lands, are really waste and unappropriated. 2d—If waste and unappropriated, the exact location of said tracts, and all other things required to be reported under chapter 105 of the code of West Virginia, 1891, as amended by the Acts of West Virginia, 1893.

But before proceeding to take and state and report he shall publish in the POCAHONTAS TIMES, a newspaper published in this county, and post at the front door of the court house for four consecutive weeks, a notice of the time and place of taking said account.

A copy, Teste:
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
The plaintiff and all unknown claimants of any part or parcel of the above named 100 acre and 15 acre tracts of land, will take notice that on the 20th day of May, 1895, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, I will commence the discharge of my duties under above decree, at which time and place you and each of you can attend and protect and defend any interests you may have in said tracts of land. Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1895. N. C. McNEIL, Commissioner.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Having decided to abandon the hotel business, and engage in other pursuits I will on Saturday,

APRIL 27, 1895
Sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my residence in Marlinton my household and kitchen furniture, cook stove, heating stoves, carpets, mattresses, bed springs, some beds, and bedding, harness, saddles, farming implements, wagons, etc.
Terms reasonable and made known on day of sale. H. A. YEAGER.
April 17, 1895.

C. B. SWECKER, General Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.

Real Estate, Mineral and Timber Lands, Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED)

Black; foaled May 11, 1888; bred by M. Tribout, of Chateau de Alouenches, department of Orne; got by the government stallion Cleon II; Dam, Paquette (known) by Omega out of a daughter of Hussein.
This horse, imported by M. W. Dunham, and owned by the undersigned, will stand an early season in company, at the following places, Pocahontas, at the following places, commencing about April 24th:
ACADEMY.....Joe McNeel's, EDWAY.....S. B. Moore's, (Possibly at CLOVER LICK.)
It is the intention of the owners of this horse to make two seasons with him, giving the earlier season to Pocahontas and the later to Greenbrier.
EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING "LEADER."

"This breed is conceded by all who are familiar with the subject to be the Arab, Barb, and Turkish horse. Recognizing these facts in my selections I have always refused animals whose pedigree, when analyzed, did not trace in all lines directly to the Oriental origin. In offering you the colt 'Leader' I think I can safely say that no horse I have ever traced one that showed half as many. This colt traces 3/8 half to the Arab, 4/8 to the Barb, and 4/8 to the Turk. This statement may seem incredible to you. I have the documents to prove it, however. If I cannot substantiate all I say, the colt will not cost you a dollar. I venture to say that you cannot buy another colt in the United States, at any price, has one-twentieth the number of Arab crosses that this one possesses."
Yours very truly,
M. W. DUNHAM.

(Signed) M. W. DUNHAM.
"Leader" is a very handsome horse, stylish and large, and has taken first premium over a large lot in the State of Illinois. The judge said to the crowd that he was "the best colt to suit him he had ever seen."
TERMS: TO INSURE: One mare \$8; two mares, bred by same owner, \$13; three mares, bred by same owner, \$21.
GREENBRIER LIVE-STOCK CO.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

—Have Established a Firstclass—

Harness and Saddlery

Store and Shop,

—AT—

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Something that has been needed in this county for years.

They carry a complete line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade.

At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Is fitted out with a complete stock of latest and best designs, and coffins can be furnished on shortest notice.
Successors of G. F. Crummett, who is employed by the firm.

FEED, LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses brot-ec to ride or work.

J. H. G. WILSON, Marlinton, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,

Architect and Superintendent,

Rtcom, 19, Reilly Block,

Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the undersigned firm will please take notice that they are hereby requested to come forward and settle up.

E. L. BRAD & Co.

HOME NEWS

A good many chancery suits have been brought by local attorneys for May rules.

Capt. Smith has broken ground for a fine brick mansion which will be completed by fall.

Land is high in Crab Bottom, Highland county. Recently a farm of 80 acres was sold for \$5,000.

Died: On Stoney Creek, Martha Wilson, a little colored girl, daughter of Jim Wilson, of consumption, aged 12 years.

Mr. Uriah Bird, the proprietor of the Pocahontas Hotel is building a large addition to his property. There is great activity in the hotel circles.

The iron fence for the courthouse square has been recently hauled, and the work of construction is now going on. Around the jail will be a fifteen-foot fence, which will prevent any one from straying near the windows of the prisoners' cells.

Hereafter only a privileged few will be able to obtain a view of the jail while there are any prisoners confined therein. Jailer Siple had notices printed this week to the effect that only those who had express permission would be allowed to visit the jail, and so idle sight-seers will be barred a view of the unfortunates.

The bodies of two attractive young females were recently found in a church in San Francisco. Suspicion rests upon a young medical student, who is supposed to have a mania for investigating feminine ailments. They were pupils of a Normal school, and were about ready to enter upon their chosen profession as teachers.

It seems that the North Pole has been discovered at last by Dr. Jansen, a Norwegian explorer. It was found in a range of mountains and the spot marked by the flag of Norway. Those who had hoped that this honor was in store for our own stars and stripes may console themselves by the reflection that the South Pole remains open to all adventurers.

The greater part of April was monopolized by the March moon, and so we have had March weather in April. The April moon runs far into May, and so let no one be impatient if May should seem capricious. The phases of the moon mark the real progress of the seasons, while the Julian Calendar is a human device, fixed and arbitrary, intended for the mere reckoning of time for social and business purposes.

The Rev. Sam Small retires from the position of managing editor of the Norfolk Pilot. He renounces for the future all personal and public concern with current politics, and will give his exclusive attention to his law business. This movement is made under fire, and he leaves his paper embarrassed with two law suits for heavy damages. From such friends may we all be delivered; helping us into trouble, but doing nothing to help us out.

Marietta, Ohio, has become a very familiar name for nameless reasons. The first court held in Ohio was at Marietta. It was opened by a considerable procession through an avenue cut of the primitive forest. The sheriff with his drawn sword was greatly admired by an Indian spectator, as he marched towards the courthouse leading the judge, lawyers, and citizen jurors. The Indian called the fine-looking sheriff "me-tuck," meaning the "eye of a buck." Hence the term "Buckeye" applied to the State.

Our colored friend Jim Jackson, of Macedonia, brought in a Steamer beside last Wednesday, and created quite a sensation as they passed through Marlinton driven by Jim's son, "Snowball." A reception was held at his ancestral hall that night, which was well attended. After that a "serenade" came off in which Joe Wilson fell over a stump and "liked to landed himself." The boys say Jim refused to come forth and be ridden on a rail. It made a busy day with the derrick. They attended a ball at Clover Lick, the reception, and the serenade all the same day.

The interesting information is communicated by the Rockingham Register that a contract has been signed for the construction of forty miles of the Chesapeake and Western Railroad, beginning at Elkton and coming westward through Rockingham County. Mr. Edward Purcell has been awarded the contract. He has had considerable experience in South-west Virginia and Kentucky. It is expected work will begin about the middle of May. This means railway facilities within the limits of Pocahontas within eighteen months, from the east, unless unforeseen besetments arise.

In Tea Creek, a noted trout stream tributary to William's River, there is a rock which is considered as being excessively dangerous. Whoever steps on it, it is impossible to keep from falling. The guides warn strangers, but it is seldom it fails to throw him who ventures up the stream. It is an innocent looking rock several feet square, slopes in every direction, and is smoother than glass.

Attention is called to H. A. Yeager's advertisement of sale by way of public auction of household and kitchen furniture and farming implements. Mr. Yeager will retire from the hotel business on the first of May, and the elegant hotel known as the Skyles House will be occupied by C. A. Yeager, the well known proprietor of the Marlinton House who will occupy both houses hereafter.

Messrs. J. E. Craddock, Alex. McLean, and J. C. Arbogast, from West Virginia, have been in Orange several days looking over our lumber interests, with a view to locating in this section. They went through some of the mills and went to the lake on the "Fannie" yesterday, and today went to Michigan camps to look over the timber. (Tribune (Tex.))

In Preston County Sheriff Shaw was shot by a horse thief whom he had arrested. Ex-Sheriff Jackson wounded the assassin, and the whole party, numbering four, then yielded and were lodged in jail. A lot of weapons and stolen jewelry was found on their persons.

A young man named Hanna, from Greenbrier County, while working on Overholt's sawmill, received a painful injury a few days since. It was feared that amputation of the arm might be necessary, but it is hoped he may recover without losing his arm.

Our friend R. V. Parkins, of Mill Point, has removed to Caldwell Station where he is in charge of a large roller flouring mill of the capacity of 50 bbls. daily. It was built by the Salem Machine Works at a cost of \$3,500.

Capt. Smith was highly elated over becoming the possessor of twin bull calves last week, as he says it is a sign of good luck. The calves were of good size and were beautiful animals. He traded them off to W. McClintic of Buckeye.

An fine-looking ox dropped dead in the street Wednesday. The yoke belonged to Mr. Uriah Bird, and were drawing a portable steam engine.

Mr. Ricketts has bought the racing mare, "Sparkle," of Mr. J. H. G. Wilson, and will run her the coming season.

McCollum-Moore.

A happy marriage was consummated Wednesday at 4 P. M., when Mr. George W. McCollum and Miss Jane Moore were united, by Rev. William T. Price, at the residence of the bride's father near town. The groom is a well-known business man of the county, and the bride, the oldest daughter of Aaron Moore, Esq., is a charming young lady. A few friends were invited to witness the ceremony, and report a delightful time. The newly married couple will reside on the groom's farm near this place.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to pass through my place with horses or to trespass on my land in any other way, and that all trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. CINDA A. SHINNBERY.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham is absent on a trip to Monterey. Mr. P. Golden and wife returned from Baltimore last Sunday. Capt. J. W. Marshall came up from Hillsboro last Monday to attend to some legal matters.

Attorneys McClintic and Bratton were practicing in Justice Grosse's court at Huntersville last Tuesday.

Mr. J. W. Whiting, of Roncoverte, has been in town the past week.

Mr. M. D. McLaughlin and son, William McLaughlin, of Greenbrier County, made us a call last week.

Messrs. A. D. Bruce and E. Brooke-Hunt, of Mingo, passed through this place on their way to Greenbrier. They were accompanied by Mr. J. H. G. Wilson, of Marlinton.

Mr. Isam Waugh vacated the mill property and moved to the Sulphur Spring last week. Mr. D. Waugh will move from the Indian Draft and occupy the mill property hereafter.

Mr. John Waugh has a very brilliant and transparent stone in his possession that will cut glass and scratch the hardest steel. It was picked up near the old shop, many years ago, and was brought there by the Indians, no doubt.

Mrs. William C. Mann, who has been quite sick, is about restored to her usual health.

Mrs. Walter Mann, of Edray, has been quite afflicted with a rheumatic affection, but is convalescent.

Mr. Henry McNeel, who has not been in our county since 1893, is now visiting his brother, Capt. W. L. McNeel. Pocahontas looks like a new country to him, so many have been the changes. He now resides in the State of Washington. He has led a busy and eventful life. A few years ago, before the panic, his property was valued at seventy thousand dollars.

Page Barlow, of Edray, is now Dr. P. D. Barlow, having graduated at the Baltimore Medical College on the 19th inst. Cards are out for his wedding to Miss Nellie Duane, of Baltimore, on the 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bambrick, of Dilleys Mill were in town Wednesday.

Biblical Question.

ANTIQUITY, O. (April 22, 1895.)

Editor Pocahontas Times:—I see your Green Bank correspondent asked the question to be answered through the Times, what were the names of Moses, and Aaron's father and mother? Exodus 6:20 reads, "And Aaron took him Jochobed, his father's sister, to wife; and she bare him Aaron and Moses." Numbers 26:57 reads, "And the name of Aaron's wife was Jochobed, the daughter of Levi whom her mother bare to Aaron, Aaron and Moses and Miriam their sister." J. A. PARKINS.

Miss Veva Ledbetter sends in a like reply from Traveler's Repository.

Obituary.

Mrs. James Hall, Mitchell's Mills, Indiana county, Penn., died April 9th, 1895, aged 65 years. This highly esteemed lady was the mother of Mrs. E. A. Smith, of Marlinton. Two years since Mrs. Hall was stricken with paralysis, and about two months ago, she fell and fractured a femoral bone. Her daughter went at once to be with her, and remained until the end. She was a person of excellent qualities of mind and heart, and all acquainted with her are assured that she sleeps in Christ and God will bring her with Him at His coming.

Military Notice.

We wish to call the attention of the ladies to the fact that Mrs. J. M. Cunningham and Miss Maud Yeager will establish a first class millinery establishment in Marlinton not later than the last week in April. Wait until that time before investing in your needs in this line, for their stock will positively embrace all the late and tasteful styles. Miss Maud Yeager is now in Baltimore taking a special course in millinery, and will return with a complete line.

As vast as Alaska is, and as incalculable as its wealth, we paid Russia for it less than half a cent on acre.

Green Bank.

We are having fine weather at this time, and farmers are putting in oats and getting ready to plant corn. J. O. Beard, Esq., has sown some spring wheat. Why should not more of our farmers do likewise?

Dr. J. P. Moorman will sow about 60 or 70 acres of oats this spring. If the season is good he will have enough; if the crop fails he will have enough for one farmer.

J. B. Bradshaw, of McDowell, Va., was in Green Bank Saturday.

Samuel Galford, son of Brown Galford, on Back Alleghany, killed a bear, one day last week, with an ax. Bruit was climbing a log fence and got fast, and the boy being close in pursuit, overtook him before he could get out. The bear was about a two-year-old.

Lawrence Nottingham has gone to Cowen, W. Va., to skid logs at the lumber camp. He took along his brother Zack's span of greys.

Rev. Hess, the junior preacher for this circuit, arrived on the 20th inst, and preached at this place on the 21st. He made a good impression on the people.

Rev. J. T. Maxwell and family arrived at the parsonage last week.

There will be Sacramental Services at Liberty Church on the 5th of next month, (D. V.)

The Sunday School at this place is making a good start. There are 75 in attendance, and more to come in. A cordial invitation is extended to old and young to attend.

Rev. Maxwell will preach at this place (we suppose) on the 28th inst, as that is his day at this place.

Rev. A. F. Hess will preach at Mt. Vernon next Sunday at 11 o'clock, and at Oak Grove at 3:30.

The first quarterly meeting for this circuit will be held at Dunmore Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th of May. Preaching on both days by the Presiding Elder.

L. C. Bartlett, the champion painter, is arranging to paint Miss Lizzie Wilfong's house, on Back Alleghany, and also to paper the Presbyterian church.

Mr. J. W. Oliver is attending a meeting of the District Stewards, at Lewisburg, to-day (Tuesday.)

Mr. P. P. Oliver is moving into the McClintic House this week. Big Foot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Marlinton, W. Va., April 23, 1895, D. W. Sharp } In Chancery.

S. L. Barlow, et al. } Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered in the above styled cause on the 2d day of April, 1895, I will, as Commissioner appointed in said decree, proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, West Virginia, on the 29th day of May, 1895, to take, state, and report to Court at its next term the following matters, viz:

1st.—An account of all liens upon the land of the defendant, Silas L. Barlow, with their respective amounts and priorities, showing to whom such amounts are due and payable.

2d.—A statement showing all the lands owned by the defendant, Silas L. Barlow, together with the fee simple and rental value thereof.

3d.—Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by any party in interest. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1895.

W. A. BRATTON, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO LIEN-HOLDERS.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of Silas L. Barlow:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Silas L. Barlow to the satisfaction of the liens thereon, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said Silas L. Barlow, which are liens on his real estate or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on or before the 29th day of May, 1895.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1895.

W. A. BRATTON, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Marlinton, W. Va., Apr 23, 1895. Andrew C. Wooddell's adm'r. vs. Andrew C. Wooddell's heirs, et al.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered in the above styled cause on the 2d day of April, 1895, I will, as Commissioner appointed in said decree, proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on the first day of June, 1895, to take, state, and report the following matters of account, to-wit:

1st.—A statement of the accounts of Levi Gay as Administrator of Andrew C. Wooddell.

2d.—An account of debts due from Andrew C. Wooddell at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities, and to whom due.

3d.—A settlement of the partnership accounts of Andrew C. Wooddell and W. A. Shearer, who were partners in running and operating a steam sawmill at the time of the death of the said A. C. Wooddell.

4th.—A statement showing whether A. C. Wooddell was insolvent at the time he executed the trust deeds to S. B. Moore and Lloyd Moore of which attested copies are filed as parts of the bill in the aforesaid cause, marked Exhibits "E" and "H" respectively.

5th.—A statement showing what will be a reasonable fee to allow plaintiff's attorney for prosecuting this suit.

6th.—Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest.

And if for any reason the said report shall not be completed on said day, the same shall be continued from day to day until completed.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1895.

W. A. BRATTON, Commissioner.

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Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the County of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1895.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court, this 15th day of April, 1895. J. H. PATTERSON, a19. Clerk.

E. H. SMITH

IS NOW

SELLING

OUT

HIS EXTENSIVE LINE OF

DRUGGIST SUNDRIES,

PERFUMES,

STATIONARY, ETC.,

AT COST.

If you are needing any thing in this line it will pay you to call.

He as usual has a full line of

DRUGS and CHEMICALS, and is

always ready to supply the trade

with such as they need in this

line.

If you cannot call in person send

your order by mail and it will re-

ceive prompt and careful atten-

tion.

Notice to Trespassers.

All are hereby notified not to trespass on my land in any way by hunting, fishing, tearing down fences or by grazing or salting stock on the mountain land belonging to the St. Lawrence Company, which adjoins my farm, and is now in my possession. WM. L. HARPER.

April 10, 1895.

FOR RENT.—The pasture lands

of the heirs of C. E. Warwick, de-

ceased, on Stoney Creek. For

terms apply to R. E. L. Doyle, for

the premises, or address John C.

Warwick, Hinton, W. Va.

A SONG OF TRIUMPH

Under a victor's wreath,
A hymn of praise,
A chorus of joyous voices,
A song of triumph.

It is a hymn that thrills every heart,
A hymn that is sung with voices
Of joy and praise.

It is a hymn that is sung with voices
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thing to wear, and gave him a little memorandum of what was needed.

"Je-je-je, Susan Ann," he exclaimed, "I can't stand this. I've always said you weren't much on savin', but this is a pretty thing. Why, what you've got down here will cost as much as thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents."

"What if it does, Joram," she replied amiably. "Haven't I worked for it? You haven't bought me anything since we got married."

"And I ain't bought myself anything, have I?" he asked after the manner of the kind of man he was.

When breakfast was over Susan Ann was not much nearer the desired goal than before, and she was in a bad humor besides, with an addition in the shape of a disappointment in Joram she had been trying for a long time to solve off.

At the end of a week he gave her \$10 and told her that he could not spare another cent.

"You must remember, Susan Ann," he said, "that I ain't a millionaire. And even if I was, I wouldn't encourage extravagance in a woman. It's born in 'em anyway, and if they get half a chance with money they never know when to stop letting it go."

Three months after this lecture from Joram, she got another when the necessities of the case drove her to him to get a pair of shoes.

Then Susan Ann set down to think over the situation, and it is safe to say that she did some very tall thinking. Some women might have wept, but Susan Ann was no weeper. If she had tears to shed, she did not intend to shed them in a cause of this kind. Something harder than tears was the remedy, and Susan Ann was not long in getting at it.

That night at supper Joram didn't like the coffee. It was more like beans, he said, but Susan Ann hadn't much to say, and Joram thought she was sulky because he had talked judiciously to her on the subject of extravagance.

The bad coffee continued a week and then Joram noticed that the meat was not as good nor was the bread, as it had once been. He complained, but Susan Ann hadn't much to say.

On the following Sunday when they started out to church Joram thought Susan Ann was a sight to behold, but he didn't say anything for fear she might come back at him about the dress and the shoes.

It was the first time since they had been married that Joram had not felt a pride in the appearance of Mrs. Nellums and it made him think just a little.

On the way home he spoke of it and suggested that as he had made a little something on wheat the week before, maybe he could let her have that money for a new dress.

"Indeed, no, Joram," she replied. "I don't want it. I only thought I did. I can get along just as well with what I have at present and we can save that. Every little counts, you know, Joram, and we are too poor to go to needless expense."

He insisted mildly that she should take the money, but it was not difficult for her to convince him that it was extravagant, and he said no more about it.

The dark bread and the weak coffee and the bad meat continued, and there were added other things less attractive to the palate than formerly, and one day when he wanted to know why she did not use the meat in the smoke house that he knew was as good as any that had ever been cured, and he prided himself on curing meat, she surprised him by putting quite a sum of money down by his plate and telling him she had sold it for a good price because she thought it was more economical to eat less expensive meat.

Joram began to talk, but she was so pleasant and practical in her arguments that he hadn't the heart to argue and gave up to her.

He also put the money in his pocket.

One day when he went into town on his wagon some boys made rude remarks about the clothes he wore, and when he told Susan Ann about it, and said maybe he had ought to get something better, she flew all to pieces and gave the naughty boys such a raking over that Joram was sorry he had said anything about it, and went on wearing the same old clothes.

A dozen or more times during the winter Joram sat shivering before a miserable fire because Susan Ann insisted that fuel was too expensive and that they must save until they had plenty to indulge in luxuries on.

Day by day the table became poorer and poorer; the good china was put away and the old cracked kind brought out; the little silver things that had been given them for wedding presents were locked up, and Susan Ann was cutting down expenses in a way that nobody would have expected of her.

Several nights Joram almost froze for lack of cover, but Susan Ann was cheerful and told him that newspapers were warmer than blankets if he would only make up his mind to think so.

He kicked, however, on this and was only pacified when she gave him \$25 that she had received for the first she had put up and didn't care to use. He thought it was extraordinary that she had, but later when he wanted some and she told him she had said it

all, and there wasn't anything for Joram now but dried apples, Joram became rather demonstrative, and it was all her good temper could do to keep him from boiling over.

All this time Joram was doing some thinking as well as Susan Ann was, and between shivering at nights and half starving during the day, he was getting in a condition to go to a lunatic asylum.

One day the final crash arrived. When Joram came in from work the big easy chair he had paid \$25 for in a freak of extravagance just before he was married was gone, and with it all the carpets.

"What does this mean, Susan Ann?" he asked, trying to appear cool. "Are you housecleaning?"

"Why, Joram," laughed Susan Ann, "how you talk. You know this ain't housecleaning time."

"Well, where's the chair and carpets, then?"

"Here they are, Joram," she said, and she gave him \$100. "Besides the money I got a cheaper chair and cheap carpets in their place, and they'll be here in the morning. Now go on and wash your face and hands; supper's ready."

Joram obeyed and went to supper; and it was the meanest supper he ever sat down to. That evening he shivered before the fire of sack and rubbish and that night he had too little cover, but he could hear the money jingling in his pockets.

At breakfast he appeared looking as blue as an aque patient and shaking like two.

"Susan Ann," he said, "I'm going to town this morning. You haven't sold the horse and buggy yet, have you?"

"No, Joram," she answered, "but there's a man coming to look at it today. We don't need it, and it costs a mint of money to keep a carriage anyhow."

"What time's the man coming, Susan Ann?" he asked submissively.

"He said he'd be here at 10 o'clock," Joram Nellums gulped as if something were choking him, and he looked at Susan Ann.

"Susan Ann," he said slowly, "here's a check for \$1000 and you can tell the man that's coming to go to grass. I'm going to take you to town in the buggy and we are going to buy everything we want and have a nice time, and when we come back, I'm going to make you cashier of the business and you can do as you please. Economy's all right, Susan Ann, but there's a limit to it that somehow I never see before until you showed it to me."

Then it was that Susan Ann broke down and cried, because she thought the occasion appropriate, and the tears that fell from her face fell upon the face of the check in her hand, but Joram actually laughed and kicked up his heels like a boy.—Detroit Free Press.

How Scissors Are Made.

Though no complexities are involved in the making of scissors or much skill required, yet the process of manufacture is very interesting.

They are forged from good bar steel heated to redness, each blade being cut off with sufficient metal to form the shank, or that destined to become the cutting part, and bow, or that which later on is fastened into the holding portion. For the bow a small hole is punched, and that is afterward expanded to the required size by hammering it on a conical anvil, after which both shank and bow are filed in a more perfect shape and the hole bored in the middle for the rivet.

The blades are next ground, and the handles filed smooth and burnished with oil and emery, after which the pairs are fitted together and tested as to their easy working. They are not yet finished, however. They have to undergo hardening and tempering and be again adjusted, after which they are finally put together again and polished for the third time.

In comparing the edges of knives and scissors it will be noticed, of course, that the latter are not in any way so sharply ground as the former, and that in cutting, scissors crush and bruise more than knives.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Chinamen Laying Guns.

A unique sight at the present time is the number of Chinamen who can be seen in the various gun stores purchasing firearms. In one store on Broadway, New York City, could have been seen the other day a dozen Mongolians, each carefully examining a rifle, and in their way expressing themselves as to the peculiar merits of the arm in question. As a rule, they were solicitous as to the mechanism devoted to breech-loading, but once in a while an enthusiast would raise the rifle to his shoulder and in his imagination think of the result.

Dealers say that considerable quantities of small arms, as well as rifles, have been bought ostensibly for the purpose of shipping to China. Generally the assemblage of these Chinamen attracts a crowd of Caucasians on the sidewalk, who look with wondering or philosophical eyes, according to the temperament of each individual, upon the curious picture displayed before them.—Hardware.

We all believe in letting well enough alone; but we make mistakes as to the right time to do it.—Puck.

A GREAT NEWSGATHERER.

HOW UNCLE SAM GETS ALL KINDS OF INFORMATION.

Transmission of Consular Reports by Cable—Service of the Agricultural and Other Departments.

UNCLE SAM is the greatest news gatherer we know, writes George Grantham Bain. All of the agencies of the newspapers of this country put together are hardly as great as the corps of men he retains to send him information of current events. Some of this information he publishes in the shape of public documents which few people ever read. Some of it he preserves in the files of his departments at Washington for the use of his executive officers.

The big Government news machine has correspondents who are reporters; it has editors in the different departments, and Grover Cleveland is their editor-in-chief; and it has sub-editors who read copy and use the blue pencil on it. The news service covers a very wide range—much wider than that of the average newspaper. For though the Government does not follow the record of deaths and marriages or the chronicle of local crime, it has often a far more accurate and rapid service on some great foreign war, like the Chinese-Japanese conflict or the recent Brazilian trouble than any of the great newspapers can obtain, no matter how great their expenditure of money. In matters of this kind the Government service should be far ahead of the newspaper service, for treaty obligations require the transmission of Government messages by cable when commercial messages can be declined. But it is pretty hard for the Government, even with all the apparent advantages on its side, to get ahead of the enterprising American newspaper.

The transmission of news by cable during some such emergency as now exists in Asia is not the only news duty of the American consuls and ambassadors of the United States at foreign capitals. The Bureau of Statistics of the State Department issues at monthly intervals small volumes of reports sent in by our diplomatic representatives; some of them volunteered and some sent in response to inquiries of the Department. This news feature of the consular service has become of great commercial importance to the United States.

The consuls of the United States are required to send in at regular intervals reports of the condition of public health in the towns or cities where they are stationed. These reports and the reports sent by certain medical correspondents who represent the hospital service abroad are published by the Surgeon-General in a weekly bulletin. This bulletin is one of the most valuable news publications of the Government. Not all of the information published in it comes by mail. Where the United States is threatened with cholera or any other contagious disease the surgeon receives reports by wire, usually through the State Department and its representatives.

Next to the news service of the State Department the Agricultural Department has the most elaborate and complete system of news-gathering and distribution. For the crop report alone the services of nearly 5000 correspondents are called into requisition directly or indirectly. There are about 2500 correspondents who report to the department direct.

There are almost an equal number reporting to the State agents of the department who make up State estimates and forward them to the statisticians for comparison. These correspondents are just as surely newsgatherers as are the correspondents of city papers in the rural districts. They receive no compensation. Their only reward is a copy of each of the department bulletins. As a rule these correspondents are farmers. Some of them, though, are country doctors. All of the reports of these correspondents are "edited" by the statisticians before they are made public. They are compared for possible error or false statement; and the crop estimate made public every month is the expression of the individual judgment of the statisticians, based on all of the reports received from 5000 sources.

Another important news gathering and news distributing branch of the Agricultural Department is the Weather Bureau. At 150 stations in different parts of the United States observers and assistant observers are employed, not only to take scientific observations and keep statistics, but to send to the chief of the bureau at Washington by telegraph the news of the condition of the weather all over the country. The chief editor to handle these reports is the forecaster, who takes all of the dispatches and marking "high" and "low" and other like indications of ethereal conditions on a map, figures out for the entire country just the kind of weather to which each country is entitled. The forecast work has been of immense value to farmers, and it has often warned seamen of impending disaster. The weather report is one of the most valuable and interesting

of the news publications of the Government.

In addition to the crop report correspondents and the weather observers, the Agricultural Department has special agents at many points sending in news of the condition of cattle and other information pertaining to subjects which are within the jurisdiction of Secretary Morton. And the editors in the different bureaus which handle these reports are not the only "blue-pencillers" in the department.

The Secretary of Agriculture has a regular editor, known officially by that title, whose duty it is to examine and pass upon publications to be issued by the department.

One of the most important of the news bureaus of the Government is attached to the Navy Department. It is of comparatively recent establishment. It is known as the Naval Intelligence Bureau. Its duty is to gather together from all parts of the world information about foreign navies and foreign coast defenses. When Japan and China began hostilities Secretary Herbert could have sent to the Naval Intelligence Bureau and on a few minutes' notice could have had a full description of the navies of both the belligerents and an admirable description of the sea coast along which the fight was being waged. There is not a war vessel in the world which the Naval Intelligence Bureau cannot describe. This information comes from the news correspondents of the Navy Department, who are in part the officers of our own war vessels and in part our representatives in naval matters at the great capitals of the world. We have naval secretaries attached to all of our principal legations. Besides, the Navy Department sometimes sends naval officers abroad on a special mission to gather information.

The Treasury Department, of course, is constantly at work through its customs officers and other agents gathering statistics of commerce. These are published from time to time by the Bureau of Statistics. The Indian office of the Interior Department receives from its agents not only current news of the condition of the Indians, but stories of the origin of their tribal customs and other matters, which make a page of the Indian Commissioner's report most interesting reading. The bureau of ethnology is busily engaged in collecting news of the primitive American. The geological survey tells the country from time to time all about its production of gold and precious stones, about the development of irrigation and dozens of other things which would be considered good news in many newspaper offices. We send representatives abroad to report on the Panama Canal, the Nicaragua Canal, the international geographical congress, the international monetary conference, the international marine conference. In fact, the field of news gathering covered by the agents of our Government is so wide that no newspaper, however enterprising, could hope to fill it.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The first shipment of iron ore from the United States to Europe was made in 1608.

The Duke of Coburg possesses a splendid collection of miniature silver ships, more than 100 in number.

Many Persian drinking cups have been found in the ruins of Persepolis. They are shaped almost exactly like our saucers.

The swords of the ancient Mexicans were composed of bits of flint or obsidian, set in a stick about the length of an ordinary saber.

Being a little slow in taking off his hat, a man who went to hear a trial in a German court, was sentenced to six hours' imprisonment.

A young French officer recently rode a bicycle to the top of Pic du Midi in the Pyrenees, 9540 feet high, and then rode down again.

In Monticello, Fla., there is a tree, which bears on different limbs grafted apples, crabapples, peaches, pines, pears and quinces.

The island of Lowchew has a tree which has the peculiarity of changing the color of its blossoms. From the tint of a lily these go to the hue of the rose.

In 1790 a handkerchief cost sixty-six cents in Massachusetts, while a pair of stockings cost seventy-five cents, and potatoes were thirty cents a bushel.

A petrified cat has been discovered in a bog in Kerry, Ireland. Its back was arched and its tail thickened, as though it met death while in the act of opening a concert.

A topan seal set with gold was recently found on the field of Waterloo. It belonged to Ensign Barrington, of the British army, and had lain undisturbed for eighty years.

The railway line between Iamid, near Constantinople, Turkey, and Angora, 300 miles in length, is built entirely of iron—bridges, ties, telegraph poles and all—except the stations.

The metal out of which the "great bell," of Moscow, Russia, is made is worth \$300,000 at current market rates. The bell is nearly twenty feet high, and has a circumference of sixty feet.

Scabies Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the
circulated portion of the skin. There is only one
way to cure scabies, and that is by constitu-
tional treatment. Look for a cure by an in-
telligent physician of the same kind of the
scabies. When this is done the itching
sensation will be a passing one or imper-
fect healing, and when it is entirely cured
there will be no more itching, and unless the in-
fection is taken out and this tube re-
stored to its normal condition, itching will be
restored forever, also cases of scabies are
caused by scabies, which is nothing but an in-
fected condition of the human surface.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any
new cure of scabies (caused by scabies) that can
not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for
circulars, free.
P. J. C. HENRY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, N.Y.

The sweet potato was brought into England
in 1805.
Alexander the Great, when on a campaign,
ate the potatoes of a common soldier.

Dr. Kline's Swamp-Root cures
all Kidney and Bladder troubles.
Pamphlet and Consultation free.
Laboratory Birmingham, N.Y.

Dorrie, the poet said there was nothing
more delicious than a bunch of venison.

Earl's Chloroform, the great blood purifier,
gives freshness and clearness to the complexion
and cures constipation. 25 cts. 50 cts. \$1.
Waco, Tex., has a cotton palace.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-
tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.
Britain's flag float on 5,735 ships.

We have not been without Pico's Cure for
Consumption for 30 years. — LIZZIE FERRER,
Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.
Central Asia makes the best bricks.

It afflicted with sore eyes see Dr. Isaac Thoms-
on's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Grip-Poison Ivy

A professional nurse, well known in Mas-
sachusetts, says: "After a severe cold, fol-
lowed by the grip, I gave up sick and took
to my bed. I employed physicians without
relief and determined
to try Hood's Sarsa-
parilla. I took one
bottle and I was feel-
ing much better. I
continued with the
second bottle and in
the middle of May I
started for my home,
or rather summer
residence, at Brew-
ster, Cape Cod. While
there I came in con-
tact with poison ivy and my hands became
very sore. I continued to take Hood's Sar-
saparilla, and in a short time it overcame
my affliction and gave me renewed health,
so that after the first of July I was able to do
my work and now feel in the best of health."
BARBARA J. CHAPMAN, Brewster, Mass.



**Hood's Sarsa-
parilla Cures**
Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and
efficiently, on the liver and bowels.
P. N. U. 50

**Try
Them All,
Every
Tom,
Dick
and Harry's
Buckwheat.**
**THEN
TRY
Hecker's**
The Greatest Medical Discovery
of the Age.
**KENNEDY'S
Medical Discovery.**
DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.
Get this letter day before yesterday.
Penn Yan, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1894.
Your Discovery has done so much for
me I am only too glad to tell everybody
about my case.
When I began taking it, one year ago
last July, I had DYSPEPSIA in its
worst form. I was constipated, so much
so as to always use injections, and I had
a constant PAIN in my STOMACH
and LEFT SIDE. My knees were stiff,
and I could not sit down on a stool or
get down to do anything on the floor.
But now I am all, or get down on my
knees, or do anything in my garden. I
feel like a new person. You must know
I was discouraged, as I have lost two
nurses and an older brother with
STOMACH TROUBLE. But I truly
believe if they had known of your
remedy they would be well, as I am.
You can fix up my letter to suit yourself,
only do publish it, that women may
know what the Discovery has done for
me. Sincerely,
Mrs. MARY C. AYRES.
Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL
No bird of prey has the gift of song.
It is estimated that the crow will de-
stroy 700,000 insects every year.
Astronomers claim that there are
over 7,500,000 comets in the solar sys-
tem alone.
South American agriculturists are
experimenting with an electric drying
machine for wheat.
Mosquitoes inject a poison into the
wounds they inflict in order to make
the blood thin enough to flow through
their throats.
It is said that the flesh on the fore-
quarters of the beaver resembles that of
land animals, while that on the
hindquarters has a fishy taste.
A new garbage crematory has just
been successfully tested in Chicago in
the presence of some New York ex-
perts and the Mayor of Chicago.
Cast iron blocks are being tried in
some of the most frequented streets of
Paris, instead of the granite blocks
usually placed alongside tramway
rails.
Voluntary muscles are almost al-
ways red; involuntary muscles are
generally white, the most notable ex-
ception in the latter case being the heart.
Professor Weinek, of the Imperial
Observatory at Prague, devoted 225
hours to his drawing of the lunar
crater Copernicus. It is from a nega-
tive made at the Lick Observatory,
California.
Hiram Maxim, the flying machine
man, says he will not consider his in-
vention complete until he can have it
under perfect control at a point so
high that it can neither be seen nor
heard by gunners underneath.
Cellar moulds on apples—often un-
noticeable—consists of more or less
poisonous fungi. Physicians say they
have traced cases of diphtheria to the
eating of it. All fruits and vegetables
should be carefully cleaned, or peeled,
at least, if to be eaten raw.
Flammarion, the French astron-
omer, remarks that our planet, if it
were as near to the sun as it is to the
moon, would melt like wax under the
heat from the solar surface, which is
composed of "a stratum of luminous
just that floats upon an ocean of very
dense gas."
A butterfly, which was found in a
limestone state under a rock in the
mountains of California, and which is
believed to have lived thousands of
years, or since the close of one of the
later geological periods, is now in
the Smithsonian Institution. When
found it was believed to be the only
living representative of its species in
existence.
It has been decided to use petro-
leum as locomotive fuel on the Baltic
Railroad, which is significant, be-
cause this line is almost the most dis-
tant of any in Russia from the oil
wells. Great reservoirs are to be built
in St. Petersburg and Revel and three
other stations, which will hold in the
aggregate about 5,000,000 gallons.
Dr. Fohner, of Berlin, has exam-
ined some 70,000 sick domestic ani-
mals in the past seven years, and of
this number only 281 suffered from
tuberculosis. The parrots were re-
latively the most frequently affected,
twenty-five per cent. of those coming
under his care being tuberculous. Of
the cats, only one per cent. showed
symptoms of the disease.
Disinfecting a Room.
A writer in the Medical Magazine
who has witnessed the Berlin method
of disinfecting a room describes the
cleaning of an apartment in which a
child had died of diphtheria: "Four
men were engaged. After everything
that could be subjected to steam with-
out detriment had been removed to
the disinfecting station, all the things
were removed from the walls, and two
men began rubbing these with bread.
Ordinary German loaves are used,
forty-eight hours old. The loaves are
cut into substantial chunks about six
inches square, the back of each piece
consisting of the crust, thus allowing
of a good purchase. The walls are
systematically attacked with strokes
from above downward, and there can
be no question as to its efficacy in
cleaning them, nor does the operation
take as long as one would imagine.
The crumps are swept up and burned.
After this the walls are thoroughly
sprinkled with a five per cent. carbolic
acid solution. The floor is washed
with a two per cent. carbolic acid
solution, and all the polished wood-
work and ornaments as well."

Strongest Man in Kentucky.
Tom McManegal, of Brandenburg,
Ky., was said to be the strongest man
in Kentucky. It was an easy job for
Tom to lift a barrel to his mouth and
drink out of the bung hole. Tom was
a married man, and afterward moved
to Harrison County, Indiana, living
across the river about three miles
from Brandenburg. The first in-
crease in his family was twins, the
next time it was triplets and then his
wife presented him with eight boys,
four at a birth. These eight boys all
grew up to be men, and the smallest
of them weighed 160 pounds. One of
the first quarrel, Mr. — McManegal,
now lives in Brandenburg, and is a
well known citizen of that county. —
Atlanta Constitution.

MONK VS. THIEF.

At a monastery in Southern France
visitors are proudly told the story of
the exploit of a monk who was once
one of the inmates of the convent.
The monks belong to a mendicant
order, and send one of their members
periodically on begging excursions.
The hero of the story—it happened
many years ago—had been out on one
of these expeditions, and was coming
back to the monastery, his purse
well-filled, when he was attacked in a
corner of the wood by a highway-
man, who pointed a pistol at his
head. The monk submitted instantly,
crying for mercy and tossing his purse
to the thief, who put it in his coat.
"Ah," gasped the monk, "take it,
take it! But what a wiggling the
prior will give me if he thinks I made
no resistance! If you are a highway-
man of the fine old school, you will
do me a favor."
"Certainly," said the thief—he was
anxious to deserve the compliment—
"anything you wish. What is it?"
"I want to prove to the prior that
I defended myself heroically against
your attack. Won't you please shoot
a few holes through that cloak?"
He pulled off his cloak and threw
it down. The thief courteously
pointed his pistol at it and pulled the
trigger. There was no report.
"What's the matter?" asked the
monk. "I must own to you," said
the highwayman, "that I possess no
such commodity as gunpowder."
"Well, you're a queer highwayman.
Then please slash the cloak a little
with your dirk." "I am also desti-
tute of a knife," said the thief. "I
have no weapon of any kind. I at-
tack none but cowards and fools."
"You do, eh?" exclaimed the monk.
"Then I guess I'm as good as you.
Come on!" He fell upon the thief,
and smote him hip and thigh. When
he had made quite sure that he had
beaten the wretch into unconscious-
ness, he reassessed himself of the
purse; and went on his way to the
monastery.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.
**Hard Work and Indigestion go
Hand in Hand.**
Concentrated thought, continued in, robs
the stomach of necessary blood, and this is
also true of hard physical labor.
When a five horse-power engine is made
to do ten horse-power work something is
going to break. Very often the hard-
worked man coming from the field or the
office will "bolt" his food in a few min-
utes which will take hours to digest. Then
too, many foods are about as useful in the
stomach as a key of nails would be in a
fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach
refuses to do its work without the proper
stimulus which it gets from the blood and
nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready
to break," because they do not get the
nourishment they require from the blood,
finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide
awake when the overworked man at-
tempts to find rest in bed.
The application of common sense in the
treatment of the stomach and the whole
system brings to the busy man the full en-
joyment of life and healthy digestion when
he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to
relieve a bilious stomach or after a too
hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and
vitalize the blood. The "Pleasant Pellets"
are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly con-
centrated vegetable ingredients which re-
lieve the stomach of all offending matters easily
and thoroughly. They need only be taken
peculiar effect upon the lining membranes
of the stomach and bowels, toning up and
strengthening them for all time. The
whole system feels the effect of the pure
blood coursing through the body and the
nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not
deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called
celery compounds and nerve mixtures do.
But refreshed and fed on the food they
need for health. If you suffer from indig-
estion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any
of the ills which come from impure blood
and disordered stomach, you can cure
yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery which can be obtained at any
drug store in the country.

CHIESE, HERE, THERE AND ELSEWHERE
From the London Grocers' Review
of September 25th we take the fol-
lowing interesting data about cheese:
"One of the greatest wits and wags
was requested by an editor to write
a good article on milk. He replied by
return mail, 'The best article on
milk I can think of is cream.' What
more do you want? In the same
fashion it may be said of cheese that
the best article on cheese is mould,
or cheese owes its value to degeneration
and the presence of bacterial life. In
a word, cheese is the glorification of
decay. The history of cheese may be
considered as condensing the whole
pastoral poetry of the Arvan race.
The mild and gentle cow, sacred still
among the Aryans of India, doubt-
less by reason of her gentleness in the
family economy, fell especially to the
charge of the women. Our very lan-
guage proves this. Our word daugh-
ter comes from the Sanscrit dubitar,
meaning the milk, from the verb
duo, to milk. Cheese making has
therefore, been a feminine profession
from the start, and on some farms to
this very day the money coming from
the sale of the cheeses is considered
as the special perquisite, pin-money
of the wife. England has long been
famous for the quantity and quality
of its cheese. America, however,
in a wholesale way, is destroying all
the traditions of cheese. One steam-
er lately carried to England 700,000
America cheeses. Perhaps after a
chemical treatment, many of them,
like wood citizens, will have returned
home to delight unwitting natives
by their fine foreignish.

Natural History Item.
Gardening ants collect pieces
of vegetable and pile them up to rot in
the dark interior of their nests until
the rubbish is covered with a growth
of fungus on which the ants feed.
MR. OLDBROE—I am a self-made
man, sir. I began life as a barefoot
boy. Kennard—Indeed. Well, I
wasn't born with shoes on, either.
How It May Happen.
"Jemmy crickets, she's got the rickets,"
whispered one boy to another in the com-
pany of a very pretty girl. Truly she was
very beautiful, but there was a twitching
about the nerves of the face which showed
suffering. "No," said the other, "it's nau-
saeas and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs
Oil was suggested as the world-renewed
cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was
cured by it. afterwards. The use of the great
remedy for pain will not bring about a mar-
riage, but in its cure of pain it will bring
about conditions of health to make life more
enjoyable. No man or woman ought to
marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains.
We should not wed to win only wretch-
edness.
The manufactured products of Great
Britain amount to about \$4,000,000,000 a
year.
A Child Enjoys
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing
effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxa-
tive, and if the father or mother be consti-
pated, and the most gratifying results follow its
use so that it is the best family remedy known
and every family should have a bottle.
The B-H-Childs are worth \$2,000,000,000.
A Bright Eye
Is a sign of good health and if the stomach is
in the best of condition the eyes will show
it. Rhine Tablets will make the stomach
right and keep the eye bright and clear.

THE CLAM.
The clam is commonly taken for an
example of all that is unprogressive,
but he is by no means a stationary
creature. Every man bred at the
seaside knows how a clam left upon
the sand will utterly disappear by
sinking himself below the surface;
but the clam also has a forward
movement, and will travel thirty feet
in the course of a week. The large
muscle of the clam, which helps to
make him indigestible, is his single
leg, and by the aid of this he makes
his progress.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.
Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alka-
lies or other Chemicals of any kind
are used in any of their preparations.
Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely
pure and suitable, and costs less than our best cocoa.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Well People
do not need medicine.
Certainly not. But
sometimes they have
a headache or feel
bilious---perhaps a
little dizzy. This is
the
Warning.
Ripans fables, tak-
en at such times, will
keep people well.

EASTMAN
National Business Col-
lege and Shorthand
The rough
draft of
in Bookkeep-
ing and Business
Customs, Short-
hand and Typewrit-
ing, Penmanship, Eng-
lish and Modern Lan-
guages. For Catalogue,
address CLEMENT C.
GAINES, President, 30 Wash-
ington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
SHORTHAND
EASTMAN
P. N. U. 50 '94
PHYTOLACCA BERRY TREATMENT
for Pains and Swellings. Our Leaflet on this
subject is sent free and is well worth reading; treat-
ment is simple, safe and only safe one known. Address
Beecham & Co., Pharmacists, 101 Arch St., Phila-
delphia, Pa. Business Established in 1835.

RHEUMATISM CURED
Without Medicine. Safe, Sure Scientific principle.
Pain, total cost \$2. This is not a thing. Testimonial
from Mrs. S. T. T. and many others. Send for cir-
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torpid liver
depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and con-
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